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The Watchman.

"I HAVE SET WATCHMEN UPON THY WALLS O! JERUSALEM THAT SHALL NEVER HOLD THEIR PEACE, DAY NOR NIGHT."

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1850.

No. 41.

Poetry.

WE ARE GROWING OLD.

We are growing old—how the thought will rise
When a glance is backward cast
On some long-remember'd spot, that lies
In the silence of the past:
It may be the shrine of our early vows,
O, the tomb of early years;
But it seems like a far-off isle to us,
In the stormy sea of years.

Oh! wide and wild are the waves that part
Our steps from its greenness now—
And we miss the joy of many a heart,
And the light of many a brow;
For deep o'er many a stately bark
Have the whelming billows roll'd,
That steer'd with us from that early mark—
Oh! friends, we are growing old!

Old in the dimness and the dust
Of our daily toils and cares,
Old in the wrecks of love and trust
Which our burden'd memory bears.
Each form may wear to the passing gaze
The bloom of life's freshness yet,
And beams may brighten our latter days
Which the morning never met.

But, oh! the changes we have seen
In the far and winding way—
The graves in our path that have grown green,
And the looks that have grown gray!
The winters still on our own spare
The sable or the gold;
But we saw their snows upon brighter hair—
And, friends, we are growing old!

We have gain'd the world's cold wisdom now,
We have learn'd to pause and fear—
But where are the living founts, whose flow
Was a joy of heart to hear?
We have won the wealth of many a clime,
And the lore of many a page—
But where is the hope that saw in Time
But its boundless heritage?

Will it come again when the violet wakes,
And the woods their youth renew?
We have stood in the light of sunny brakes,
Where the bloom was deep and blue;
And our souls might joy in the spring-time then,
But the joy was faint and cold—
For it ne'er could give us the youth again
Of hearts that are growing old.

Miscellany.

For the Watchman.

THE DEMON.

BY MISS L. A. A.

It was as a world newly awakened to another
creation, by the subsiding of many waters; the
ark sprang up on the mountain's brow; the ten-
der grass grew in the vale; the citron, the
orange, and the vine, with their numerous train,
once more to earth gave beauty and fragrance.
The spirits of the mighty to do iniquity, were
wept from the bosom of earth forever; but a
brighter spirit from a world, that the waters of
many floods might not wash from it its iniquity,
made there his dwelling. His work was death;
but he sought not his weapon, or his mask, in
the rolling river or crystal brook; not from the
crest tree or lowly flower; but he wreathed his
crown of the clasping vine, and he made his
poisoned death of its bright and sinless berries.
He marked the Patriarch's labours in the plea-
sant vineyard, and bound him in his deadly
coil; and, then wandered forth a race borne
down, and crushed, by the weight of a father's
curse: hewers of wood, and drawers of water,
their brethren; servant of servants to their
right equals; and the scourge, and the
ash, and dying groans, and broken hearts, bore
for ages, memorials to the throne of the
Eternal.

The Demon's work was death: where the
mighty met, he smiled; where the lowly dwelt,
made his dwelling. He stood by the moth-
er's side, and breathed his deadly breath on the
brow of her beautiful babe; but she heeded
not; she saw but the fearful spirit's crown
of the clasping vine; and she laid not her child
rest in the tomb of his fathers; o'er his early
dishonored rest her tears fell in hopeless and
sorely grief, and the Demon's river, beat his

nameless grave. He entered the dwelling of
the man of God, and led his children away cap-
tive to the walks of Belial; they looked upon
the red wine; they scoffed at the words of wis-
dom, and drank the mingled wine, and the di-
ge of despair welcomed them back to earth.

He was the god of Belshazzar and his no-
bles, when they drank from the cups of the
Lord's house, they mocked the living God. He
came the first most honored guest to the Con-
queror's feast; he sat with the Monarch, upon
his throne, when he drank from the vine crown-
ed bowl; and, the Demon laughed when the
arm, that had found no Conqueror, fell nerve-
less; when the proud, grasping mind, that
earth's widest realms could not satisfy, sank in
the dark stupor of death. The work of death,
more than death speeded in the Demon's path:
from the bright vineyard he made his dark ri-
ver to flow, and he taught the sons of earth to
turn the wholesome grains of the summer's har-
vest into its poisoned wave, whilst they sang
of the vine crowned hills, and of sunny skies;
and the widow's tears, the orphan's sorrow, the
father's crushed hopes, and the unutterable com-
prehendings, unwithering in their intensity of
spirits, who came forth from God, were the
Demon's record in earth and heaven. The an-
gel of war went forth, and thousands fell on the
red battle-field; but the Demon's carnage was
of tens of thousands, where the songs of victory
and fearless triumph swelled from the Conquer-
or's hall, and echoed to the mountain hamlet.

He went down with those who went down to
the deep in ships, and hid the fearful dangers of
the sailor's path, till the whirlwind of the Lord
broke the ocean's slumbers; but ere the voice,
that bade the storm awake, commanded peace,
the seamen slept. But whither? oh, whither?
fled the deathless spirit?—who measured the
hearts that waited for the grave to disclose
where slept the cherished, loved and lost? On
land and sea the Demon's banner waved; and,
within the sanctuary of God he found shelter
beneath the stolen and dishonored vine; and,
onward rolled the dark river, darker and yet
darker still, bearing beauty, worth, intellect, the
noblest gifts of God, to oblivion's sea, save where
the heart of pity for ruined worth, or the voice
of shame kept their record. Earth was fair and
holy, and in her wide-extended realms was
found no trace of the Demon's poison; yet
wicked men rose up and told the listening earth
that the wine God gave to his children, in bles-
sing, was the Demon's scourge. Years rolled
on years, and the canopy of Love had spread
from shore to shore, and beneath it waved a
glorious banner—on its folds was written TEM-
PERANCE; and, beneath it were gathered groups
of happy children: temperance on every brow,
and holiness in every heart. The sanctuary
was cleansed from its pollution, and mothers
raised their departed. Holy men warned no
longer their sons from the walks of Belial.
The swords had been beaten into plough-shares,
and spears into pruning hooks—for war had
ceased—and the halls of princes were as peace-
ful as the mountain hamlet. Men went down
to the deep on errands of love and mercy only;
and on its native hills, the vine waved free in
its gentle, and glad, and holy beauty. The
Demon's river rolled no more on earth, for
children's hands had torn his mask, his stolen
crown, away, and he had fled. And earth
poured forth for her redemption the song of hills
and vales, and the deeper praise of grateful
hearts arose as incense to the throne of the
Eternal.

October, 1850.

A GEM FROM AN OLD BOOK.

It has been eloquently and truly said, that if
Christianity were compelled to flee from the
mansions of the great, the academies of philoso-
phers, the halls of legislators, or the throngs of
busy men, we should find her last retreat with
women at the fireside. Her last audience
would be the children gathering around the
knees of a mother—her last sacrifice, the secret
prayer, escaping in silence from her lips, and
heard, perhaps, only at the throne of God!

THE SILVER CUP UNTASTED; OR TEMPTA- TION RESISTED.

The palace of the Duke de Montre was deco-
rated for a banquet. A thousand wax lights
burned in its stately rooms, making them bright
as mid day. Along the walls glowed the price-
less tapestry, and beneath the foot lay the fa-
brics of Persia. Rare vases filled with flowers
stood on the marble stands, and their breath
went up like incense before the life-like pictures
shrined in their golden frames above. In the
great hall stood immense tables covered with
delicacies from all lands and climes. Upon the
sideboard glittered massive plate, and the nob-
glass of Murano. Music, now low and soft,
now bold and high, floated through the open
casement, and was answered at intervals by
tones of magic sweetness.

All was ready. The noble and gifted poured
into the gorgeous saloons. Silks rustled, plumes
waved, and jewelled embroideries flashed from
Genoa velvets. Courty congratulations fell
from every lip, for the Duke de Montre had
made a new step in the path to power. Wit
sparkled, the laugh went round, and his guests
pledged him in wine that a hundred years
had mellowed. Proudly the duke replied; but
his brow darkened and his cheek paled with
rage for his son sat motionless before his un-
tasted cup.

"Wherefore is this?" he angrily demanded.
"When did my first-born learn to insult his
father?"

The graceful stripling sprang from his seat,
and knelt meekly before his parent. His sunny
curls fell back from his upturned face, and his
youthful countenance was radiant with a brave
and generous spirit.

"Father," he said, "I last night learned a
lesson that sank into my heart. Let me repeat
it, and then, at thy command I will drain the
cup. I saw a laborer stand at the door of a
gay shop. He held in his hand the earnings of
a week, and his wife with a sickly babe and
two famishing little ones, clung to his garments,
and besought him not to enter. He tore him-
self away, for his thirst was strong and but for
the care of a stranger, his family would have
perished.

"We went on, and farther, a citizen of noble
air and majestic form descended the wide steps
of his fine mansion. His wife put back the
curtains, and watched him eagerly and wish-
fully as he rode away. She was very, very
lovely, fairer than any lady of the court; but
the shadow of a sad heart was falling on her
beauty. We saw her gaze around upon the
desolate splendor of her saloon, and then clasp
her hands in the wild agony of despair. When
we returned, her husband lay helpless on a
couch, and she sat weeping beside him.

"Once more we paused. A carriage stopped
before a palace. It was rich with burnished
gold, and the armorial bearings of a duke were
visible in the moonbeams. We waited for its
owner to alight, but he did not move, and he
gave no orders. Soon the servants came crowd-
ing out. Sorrowfully they lifted him in their
arms, and I saw that some of the jewels were
torn from his mantle, and his plumed cap was
crushed and soiled, as if by the pressure of many
footsteps. They bore him into the palace, and
I wondered if his duchess, wept like the beau-
tiful wife of the citizen.

"As I looked on all this, my tutor told me
that it was the work of the red wine, which
leaps gaily up and laughs over its victims, in
demon meriment. I shuddered, father, and re-
solved never again to taste it, lest I too should
should fall. But your word is law to me.—
Shall I drain the cup?"

The duke looked wonderingly upon his first-
born, and then, placing his hand gravely yet
fondly upon his head, answered.

"No, my son, touch it not. It is poison, as
thy tutor told thee. It fires the brain, darkens
the intellect, destroys the soul. Put it away
from thee, and so shalt thou grow up wise and
good, a blessing to thyself and to thy coun-
try."

He glanced around the circle. Surprise and
admiration were on every face; and moved by
the same impulse, all arose while one of their
number spoke.

"Thou hast done nobly, boy, said he, "and
thy rebuke shall not be soon forgotten. We
have congratulated thy father upon the acqui-
sition of honors which may pass with the pass-
ing season. We now congratulate him upon
the best of all possessions, a son worthy of
France and of himself."

The haughty courtier bowed a glowing as-
sent, and clasped the hand of the boy. But the
father took him to his heart; and even now,
among the treasured relics of the family is num-
bered that silver cup.—*Juvenile Instructor.*

THE HAND OF GOD IN RECENT EVENTS.

BY THE REV. P. J. WRIGHT.

"Shall a trumpet be blown in the city, and the people not be
afraid? shall there be evil in a city, and the Lord hath not done
it?"—Amos iii. 6.

Nothing happens by chance. Divine Provi-
dence regulates the events of time and the af-
fairs of humanity. The maker of all governs all
things. The Lord reigneth, let the people trem-
ble he makes the clouds his chariot, and walks on
wings of the wind; let the nations fear before
him. Our God is a great God and terrible;
he thunders marvellously with his voice, he does
mysterious things which cannot be sought out,
and wonders without number. He produces
light and darkness, prosperity and adversity,
peace and war, joy and sorrow, health and sick-
ness, life and death, hope and despair. He has
only to speak, and it is done; to command,
and it stands fast. His commandment runneth
very swiftly—more swiftly than fleet light, or
fleeter thought or fiery flash from closing thun-
der clouds. Hence the suddenness of many of
the events which transpire in the progress of
human affairs. A volition goes forth from the
infinite Mind, and in a moment, in the twink-
ling of an eye, nations are convulsed like the
ground and the ocean by the heaving of an
earthquake. In every age of the world, cala-
mities have occurred in so unexpected and start-
ling a manner, on so vast a scale, with such
awful peculiarities, and involving such tremen-
dous issues, that all infidel imaginings have
been driven from the minds of men, and the
confession has been extorted from their lips,
"This is the finger of God; verily he who
judges in the east is Jehovah." It has been
thus in our own times. The nations have been
tossed to and fro, like the waters of the mighty
deep by the rushings of a terrific tempest; they
have come into fierce and dreadful collision like
huge and sombre thunder clouds in a stormy
sky. Revolution has followed revolution in
rapid succession, thrones have fallen, monarchs
and statesmen have fled for their lives, nobles
have been savagely butchered, cities have been
made heaps of ruins, sanguinary battles have
taken place, blood has flowed in torrents, des-
potism has fought with tiger-like strength and
fury, the rising liberties of millions have been
beaten down and crushed; while partial death
and wide-wasting pestilence have completed the
horrors of the heart rending scenes. No searing
dreams and terrifying visions of the night, no
fearful pictures of a strongly excited imagina-
tion, could surpass the stern realities which
have come with blasting and destructive power
on the inhabitants of Europe. Amidst these
circumstances how striking and appropriate is
the inquiry, "Shall there be evil in a city, and
the Lord hath not done it?"

The word "evil" in this inquiry does not sig-
nify moral evil. The holy God is not and can-
not be the author of sin. The word "evil," as
used by Amos, is expressive of retributive evil.—
It indicates those painful and afflictive circum-
stances which are spoken of as evils among a
people. It designates the corrective calamities
inflicted by Providence on account of the iniqui-
ties of a nation.

One evil is famine. The seasons are under
the control of God. Paul states that God "in
times past suffered all nations to walk in their
own ways; nevertheless, he left not himself with-
out witness in that he did good, and gave us
rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling
our hearts with food and gladness." At vari-
ous periods God has departed from his general
procedure and sent death instead of plenty.—
Egypt was afflicted with seven years famine.
Canaan was visited with seasons of scarcity.—
England on different occasions has known the
want of the staff of life. In several departments
of India destructive famines have occurred, even
during the last fifty years. It ought, also, not
to be forgotten, that comparative dearth may be
occasioned by other means than blasting the
fruits of the field. Labor is an ordination of
Providence. "In the sweat of thy face shalt
thou eat bread, till thou return to the ground;
for out of it wast thou taken; for dust thou art,
and unto dust thou shalt return." No man
therefore, ought to be ashamed of hard hands
and laborious employment. There are dignity
and advantage in honest toil. It puts honor on
the individual, and augments the resources of a
nation. Abundant employment for the multi-
tude is a great public good. Scanty employ-
ment is a severe public calamity. When the
poor have no work, or only a little work, they
have little to eat. There is cleanness of teeth
in their dwellings. Strong men become thin
and feeble; their little ones ask for bread, but
it is not broken to them; hunger is felt and
remains unsatisfied.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Family Circle.

THE BEGINNING OF SIN.

"Come, children, mamma is ready to give us our story now," said Willy Panton, as his mother laying aside the book she was reading, took her seat in the arm-chair, around which were clustered the chairs, footstools, and ottomans of a group of little folks, and which were soon filled by an attentive group, while little Emma sprang into her usual seat in Mrs P's lap, and asked, Mamma, will the story be true?"

"Yes, love, it is about something that happened to me when I was seventeen years old." "You know both of my parents died when I was ten years old, and I was left to the care of a friend, of my father, and sometimes resided with him. The circumstance I am about to narrate occurred while staying with my guardian, Mr Willsgrove."

"I went to his office one day, and asked him if he would give me some money to buy some shoes. "How much do you want Julia?" said he.

"Why, guardian I have five shilings, but my slippers will cost seven and six." "Well, dear, you may take £1 5s., and then you will require no more for at least a week. And now, where are you going this afternoon, for I see there is some needlework in your reticule?"

"I am going to Mrs. Denny's, sir; but will be home quite early, so as not to disturb Mrs. Willsgrove, as I did last night." "And I drank tea at Mrs. Denny's, enjoying myself, as I always did, with dear Marry Denny, the gentlest, purest, and most cheerful of human beings, whose devoted kindness to her sick father secured the warm affection of all who knew her, and the approving smile of her heavenly Father."

"Edward Denny, a boy of thirteen, had that afternoon to tea with him his cousin, Charles Bastolle, and I amused myself by inventing plays for the boys in the dining room, before I joined the party in the parlor. As I had promised to return early, I did so, and the next morning proceeded to the shoe store and made my purchase, but on opening my purse, found the note gone, and the five shilling alone remaining. Puzzled beyond measure, I went immediately to Mr Willsgrove's office, and asked him if he had seen me put it in my purse? Yes, he distinctly recollected the circumstance, and had noticed the delicacy of the pearl ring as it slid over the purse."

"Mrs. Willsgrove was the daughter of Mr Denny, and to the house of the latter we repaired."

"They had not seen the note. I said the bag had not been out of my sight since I received the money but at last I remembered that it was left on a chair in the dining-room through the evening."

"I do not think Eddy would take it," said Mrs. Denny.

"My dear mamma, I never dreamed of such a thing," I replied.

"I shall inquire," said she, quietly.

"The matter rested there, and I heard no more for three or four days, when my guardian entered the parlor, and placed in my hand a bank-note of the same amount as the lost one: 'Where did you find it guardy?' I exclaimed: but on seeing his solemn face I stopped."

"Charles Battelle took it and spent it on fire-crackers, &c.: his mother begged me to give this to you.' How sad we all grew when Mr W. detailed to us the course of evil which the boy had begun! Mrs. Battelle being in very delicate health and her husband being from home, the whole affair was left with Mr Willsgrove, who dealt with the offender as the case required—severely. He stated to us that on asking Charley what was his first step in stealing, he said, 'A penny from mamma's work basket, and nobody found me out; so the next time I took two, and then I stole a silver three-pence.'"

"Mamma, was Charley, sorry?" said Emma.

"He professed to be so dear; but I do not know whether his reformation was permanent or not, for I soon after left my kind friends in P., and have never heard again of Charles.—But now, can you infer any moral from this story?"

"Not to leave bags on chairs," said Emma.

"Yes, my child: you may be warned against carelessness with regard to money—a carelessness wrong, not only because it is the means of loss to ourselves, but because it places temptation in the ways of others. Many a servant has been trained to dishonesty by the negligence of the family she serves; and I doubt not, had Charles Battelle been called to account for the missing penny, he would never have proceeded so far in evil; but Willy, can you learn no lesson here?"

"I think, mamma, we may learn not to steal any thing little, for fear we shall grow up thieves."

"Precisely so, my son. Beware of the beginnings of evil. This I wish distinctly to impress upon your minds. It is dangerous to trifle with sin. Can you tell me any text, Sarah, to illustrate this?"

"Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived."

"Be very careful, then, continued Mrs Panton, "how you allow yourself to do wrong in one single instance. It is opening the gate to sin, and she walks in and takes possession."

"Ellen did you ever omit to read your Bible for one day?"

"Yes, aunt," replied a thoughtful looking child, "and then the next day I forgot it: and once I did not begin again for a whole week."

"I do not doubt it, my dear; and so too with the particular sin of which poor Charles was guilty. Guard not only against the actual taking of that which does not belong to you but cultivate also a strict regard of justice in every thing. If you borrow anything of your brothers, sisters, companions, be very sure that you return it in precisely the same order as that in which you received it, and in your opinions and practices ask yourself often the question, Am I just? Will this be pleasing to God?"—*Juv. rule Instructor*

"WHAT A FOOL YOU ARE!"

Young lads, capable of much while doing nothing, hearken! "What a fool you are, Paley," said a young man in the university, "to be wasting your time in idleness and dissipation. You have talents which might raise you to eminence. I have none, and it is of no consequence how I act. I am independent of exertion; you are not, and will soon be a ruined man. Unless you alter, I have done with you. I will be no party to your destruction." This speech was made under peculiar circumstances. This young man and Paley had spent the previous night in drinking. Parting, they retired each to his lodgings. Paley was soon asleep, his friend could find no rest for thoughts of Paley's folly. Starting, he proceeded to Paley's lodgings, and awakening him, he stood at his bedside and solemnly addressed him as above, and immediately departed. It was like a voice from eternity. He was amazed, confounded! He lay a-bed most of the day revolving his condition and forming his plans. He arose, and from that hour acted upon it. The world knows the result. Paley took the hint, though roughly made, and rose like a clear light, and shed a lustre on the age and the literature of his nation, and England boasts no son of greater acuteness, perhaps none of wider influence than he. Let any one with the recollections of his own wasted hours, and with any just views of the value of time, look over this or any other city or land, and he cannot do it but with emotions of unutterable sorrow. In all our cities, towns and villages; in even our colleges and schools, there is a talent that is now buried, ruined, wasted—that is now, and that is to be in this world and the next, a blight and a curse: that might adorn the bar, the senate, or the pulpit; that might resist with success the evils of profligacy and infidelity, and that might bear every blessing of science and civilization around the globe. From those lips which now give utterance to horrid blasphemy, the gospel, "in strains as sweet as angels use," might "whisper peace;" and those frames now hastening to the dishonourable grave of the drunkard, might endure the cold of deserts, in diffusing the blessings of civilization and Christianity; and those hands that will soon tremble as if palsied by age, under the influence of intoxicating drinks, might make the wilderness and the solitary place glad, and the desert blossom as the rose. All that we would ask to secure the conversion of this whole world to virtue would be merely the talent that is now preparing to be a blighting and a curse. Soon to that mass of expanding youthful intellect the opportunity of preparing for future usefulness will have passed away, and it will be too late to prepare to accomplish anything for the welfare of mankind. I need not pause here to remark on the painful emotions which visit the bosom in the few cases of those who are reformed after a wasted and dissipated youth. Cases of such reformation sometimes occur. A man after the errors and follies of a dissipated early life—after he has wasted the opportunities which he had to obtain an education—after all the abused care and anxiety of a parent to prepare him for future usefulness and happiness, sometimes is aroused to see the error and the folly of his course. What would he not give to be able to retrace that course, and to live over again that abused and wasted life! But it is too late. The die is cast for this life—whatever may be the case in regard to the life to come. Up, then, up! Lose not another moment! You may still succeed.—*Penny Magazine.*

CIVIL SOCIETY.

If civil society be made for the advantage of man, all the advantages for which it is made become his right. It is an institution of beneficence; and law itself is only beneficence acting by rule. Men have a right to live by that rule; and they have a right to do justice as between their fellows, whether their fellows are in politic function or in ordinary occupation.—They have a right to the fruits of their industry, and to the means of making their industry fruitful. They have a right to the acquisitions of their parents; to the nourishment and improvement of their offspring; to instruction in life, and consolation in death. Whatever each man can separately do, without trespassing upon others, he has a right to do for himself; and he has a right to a fair portion of all which society, with all its combinations of skill and force,

can do in his favor. In this partnership all men have equal rights.—*Coleridge.*

Geographic and Historic.

WILD BEASTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

To gratify a very natural and proper curiosity, of which few of our young readers are altogether unconscious, we here present a few sentences from a long and interesting journal, by the Rev Mr Niven, giving an account of his visit to Natal. The extract refers exclusively to some of the wild beasts known in that part of the world.—"I was not a passive listener to the accounts Mr N gave me of the habits and depredations of the African tiger and alligator, both very troublesome neighbors, and scarcely less so, the unwieldy elephant. An instance was related of the ferocity and daring of the first named animal. A person close by had gone out with some Zulu servants to hunt a tiger that had been infesting his premises. They fell in with the intruder. He opened the conflict by springing on one of the blacks, seized him by the head, and sending his teeth through the skull killed him in an instant, another was in his deadly grasp before Potgiater could get a shot at him that unfortunately missed, and the infuriated animal, dropping the other, pounced upon the unsuccessful marksman, and clutched his head likewise, through a felt hat, which had been cautiously fortified within by transverse sticks, and saved the victim's cranium. The others now closed on the assailant, and dispatched him with their assegays. A wound he had inflicted on the hand of Potgiater was six months in healing. Mr Schroeder, I remember, mentioned to me an instance of considerable daring in another of the same species. It had entered their encampment during the night when Brother Thomason and himself were trying between the Umhlabi and Untongati rivers; and from the inner circle formed around the fire, seized and made off with a dog, whose yell aroused the half-slumbering party, under the apprehension that the victim was one of themselves. Besides elephants and lions, no other large wild animals disturb the security of travel. Lions are rarely seen now, except in the tract lying between the above named rivers, where there is an uninhabited and well wooded space, which is the resort of game, on which the king of beasts, as well as his meaner subjects, make habitual assaults.

Alligators are still numerous in all the rivers which abound in deep and capacious pools, or marshy beds. Mr Schroeder told me he had shot three lately in the Untongati, below his own house, and I was called out to see one basking in the sun on the surface of a pool nearly half a mile off, but on nearer inspection, it was found to be the shadow of a tree on the opposite bank. One which a Dutch neighbor had shot in the pool from which his family were supplied with water, disappeared, as they always do when wounded. A few days ago, its carcass rose to the surface, and the farmer got it hauled to the bank. The natives, when they heard of the indignity done to the remains of the river god, insisted on his restoring the corpse to its native element, which he not only refused, but, with characteristic temerity, it not something worse, applied his waggon whip to the nearest of them. But they returned next day with increased force, and compelled him to throw the putrid monster in again, and drink the infusion if he found no better.

On the lower Ungeini, alligators are only seen when the river is flooded; and the opinion of the natives is, that the largest of these (and they are sometimes killed 12 feet long), have too much respect for a white skin, to attack the favored complexion, not even children. Not long ago, Mrs. N's children had gone during moonlight to bathe in the river, a few yards below the house, and with them, several young Zulus on the farm. One of the former left with his feet, on swimming, one of these unkindly croats. He gave the alarm, and made for the bank with his fellows, when they missed one of the black children, who was never more heard of. Neither cry nor commotion was perceived, as the practice in deep water is instantly to pull down its prey, and despatch it unseen. How striking the resemblance of the ravages of the enemy of all righteousness!"

A GREEK FUNERAL.

I remember when they buried that bright-eyed Greek maiden, snatched suddenly from earth, when her young heart was light as her face was fair. They arrayed her, so rigid and motionless, in the gay dress she had never worn but for some great fete or gala; as though this, more than any, were a day of rejoicing for her; and thus attired, with her long hair spread out over her still bosom, all decked with flowers, they laid her uncoffined in the grave. At her feet they placed a small flask of wine, and a basket of corn, in accordance with an ancient Greek superstition, which supposes that for three days and nights the disembodied spirit lingers mournfully around its tenement of clay, the garments of its mortality, wherein, as a pilgrim and a stranger on the earth, it lived and loved, it sinned and suffered. As soon as the first symptoms of decay announce that the course of corruption is at work, they believe that the purer essence departs to purer realms. Before the grave was closed, whilst for the last time the radiance of the sunset cast a glow, like the

mockery of life, over the the marble face of the poor young girl, her friends, as a last precaution, took measures to ascertain that she was actually dead, and not in a swoon. The means they always take in such instances to ascertain a fact which elsewhere would be ensured by a doctor's certificate, are touching in the extreme the person whom, whilst alive, it was known the deceased loved best—the mother, or it may be, the young betrothed, who had hoped to place on her head the gay and bridal crown, instead of the green laurel garland of death—advances and calls her by name, repeating after it the word "ella" (come) several times, in a tone of passionate entreaty. If she is mute to this appeal, if she is deaf to the voice dearest to her on earth, then they no longer doubt that she is dead indeed, they cover up the grave, lift their eyes to the heaven, where they believe her to be, (for the Greeks do not hold to the doctrine of purgatory,) and having made the sign of the cross, they depart in silence to their homes. But a year after, on the anniversary of the death, they return to the grave, and kneeling down, lay their lips to the sod, and whisper to the silent tomb that they love her still, and she is yet remembered and regretted.

THE FUSCHIA.

The Fuschia is indigenous to the forests of New Zealand as well as those of Chili and Patagonia, and the woods through which we travelled were everywhere adorned with an under-growth of beautiful Fuschias, now (October) in full bloom. This shrub, in its uncultivated state, bears two distinct set of flowers, one green and purple, the other purple and red, and the pollen on the anthers of the green blossoms is of the most brilliant cobalt blue color.—*Savage Life and Scenes in New Zealand.*

POETS IN A PUZZLE.

I led the horse to a stable, when a fresh perplexity arose. I removed the harness without difficulty; but, after many strenuous attempts, I could not remove the collar. In despair I called for assistance, when aid soon drew near.—Mr Wordsworth brought his ingenuity into exercise; but after several unsuccessful efforts he relinquished the achievement, as a thing altogether impracticable. Mr Coleridge now tried his hand, but showed no more grooming skill than his predecessors; for after twisting the poor horse's neck almost to strangulation, and the great danger of his eyes, he gave up the useless task, pronouncing that the horse's head must have grown (zoot or dropsy) since the collar was put on; for he said, "it was a downright impossibility for such a huge *os frontis* to pass through so narrow a collar!" Just at this instant a servant girl came near, and, understanding the cause of our consternation, "Ta master," said she, "you don't go about the work in the right way. You should do like this," when, turning the collar completely upside down, she slipped it off in a moment, to our great humiliation and wonderment; each satisfied afresh that there were greater heights of knowledge in the world to which we had not yet attained.—*Colley's Life of Coleridge.*

A LEARNED "SHOT."

Once when Sir T. F. Buxton was staying with Mr Coke at Holkham, a well known Professor was also one of the visitors. The venerable historian had never had a gun in his hand, on this occasion Mr Coke persuaded him to accompany the shooting party; care, however, was taken to place him at the corner of the covert, where it was thought the other sportsmen would be out of his reach. When the rest of the party came up to the spot where he was standing, Mr Coke said to him, "Well, what sport? You have been firing pretty often!" "Hush!" said the Professor, "there it goes again?" and he was just raising his gun to his shoulder when a man walked very quietly from the bushes about seventy yards in front of him. It was one of the beaters who had been set to stop the pheasants, and his leather gaiters, dimly seen through the bushes, had been mistaken for a hare by the Professor, who much surprised by its tenacity of life, had been firing at it whenever he saw it move. "But," said Mr Buxton, "the man had never discovered that the Professor was shooting at him!"—*Memoirs of Thomas F. Buxton.*

Noah's Ark was in length six times its breadth, and in depth one tenth of its length. Most of our large steamers are built of the same proportions; and Mr White asserts (*Treatise on Naval Architecture*) that for stability and security none better could possibly be selected. The ark was twice as long, and twice as wide and deep as one of our West India mail steamers, and consequently it would take eight of them, considered as regular figures, to make a vessel as large as that which was freighted with the wreck of "the world before the flood."

THE DOMESTIC CAT IN INDIA.—Mr Jacob, in his account of Jessor, says, "The European domestic cat, when introduced into this country, seems endowed with the power of destroying snakes as she would have done mice at home, no sooner does one make its appearance in a house or compound than she pounces on it, and after shaking it a while, tosses it about, playing with it, if allowed; the snake becoming so terrified as never to attempt to bite her."

The Press and General Review

From the Non-conformist.

EDITORIAL MASKS FORBIDDEN.

The Paris newspapers of last week came under the full operation of the stringent Press-law passed by the Legislative Assembly prior to its prorogation. In conformity with this Act, every controversial article must be subscribed by the name in full of the writer. The French journals have complied more or less exactly with this arbitrary demand—and, for the first time, editors appear before their readers without a mask.

Of the law which places this restriction, amongst several others, upon the free action of the press in France—the object which the Government of the Republic kept in view in constructing it—of the latitudelessness to their liberal professions which it indicated—of the bad spirit in which it was discussed and passed—and of the probable impossibility of its being permanently carried into effect—we could say strong things if we could suppose they would answer any useful purpose. There can be no doubt that it was proposed, and will be worked with a view to the forcible suppression of public opinion and free discussion in France—and, as the natural corollary to such a state of things, it is certain, in as far as it succeeds, to drive opposition to the Government into dissimulation, plots, and confederacies. As a law, therefore, it is to be condemned on every ground. It will be all but impossible to enforce it with impartiality. It will irritate just where conciliation is most necessary. It will weaken the middle and ruling classes in popular estimation. And it will kindle in the conductors of the public press a spirit of bitter resentment against constituted authorities.

But, strongly objecting, as we do, to this mode of securing, by legal enactments, individual responsibility in regard to the conduct of the press, we are far from looking at the thing itself with disapprobation. We do not believe in the necessity, nor the desirableness, of enhancing editorial importance by shrouding their names in mystery. Whatever may be the case in France, we do not think that the mask of secrecy gives to a public political writer in this country any liberty which is proper for him to possess. All rational comment on public affairs and those who regulate them, may be made as freely, and as securely, by a known as by an anonymous writer. He would feel himself in fetters only in relation to matters which it would be well that he should carefully avoid—matters upon which no right-minded man would like to stake his reputation—namely, judgment of another's motives, or authentication of another's lie. In regard to these things, such restriction as common decency would impose, would be far from injurious. We see no reason on earth why newspaper writers should claim more freedom than members of Parliament, or in what respects the secrecy which is not accorded to the last, should be considered necessary to the first. There have been times, doubtless, when it afforded useful protection to the functionaries of "the fourth estate of the realm"—but such times are gone by, and we know not what it specially protects now, but impudence, inconsistency, and falsehood. All that society is interested in debating, may be debated as freely and usefully by men with, as by men without, a name.—Truth would lose nothing by the General disuse of the mask—reason an argument would go for as much as ever—only factitious authority would be undone. With some organs the spell of enchantment would be dissolved at the rising of the mist.

None, we imagine, would be hardy enough to pretend satisfaction with the present position of journalism in this country. The daily papers wield immense influence; and are, to all intents and purposes, irresponsible. No agency at work amongst us, perhaps, is doing more to guide, move, and mould the public mind. If in some respects, the writers in these journals utterly miss their mark—if, on particular questions, this newspaper or that has ceased to be regarded with deference, even by the least enlightened—if, here or there, all character for consistency has been notoriously forfeited, and all utterances of opinion, or statements of fact, are looked upon as untrustworthy, save as they may be corroborated from other quarters—it still remains true, after every abatement, that our daily press is an engine of fearful potency—it is still incontrovertible, that men's thoughts and feelings, and purposes, and even deeds, are very greatly modified by editorial lucubrations. And yet, it is difficult to say where the smallest responsibility is imposed on the one hand, or recognised on the other. The journal which, like the Times, can command a larger circulation than it wants, on account of, partly, its first-rate business management, and, partly, its long-standing reputation for high talent and early information, is not bound to the public by even a pecuniary tie. Moral character, delicacy, honor, truthfulness, it may outrage with impunity. Its writers do their work to order, and probably care as little as the ink they shed of what becomes of it when done. They are unknown, and are changed as occasion may require. They may loose their shafts or ridicule at whatever butt without incurring a sense of shame. To-day they may write up what to-morrow for the same pay, and with equal indifference, they may write down—may destroy

the sophistry or lie of yesterday by the keener sophistry or more audacious lie of to-day—may shock all good feeling, trample on all right principles, and play the scoundrel, or even worse, in print—and yet go into society as before, without losing an atom of bloom dust from their reputation. Now, it can never be reasonably maintained that such a power and position as these can be morally healthy—or are more likely to be turned to good account than to evil. It is a melancholy consideration that our most powerful political agents are necessarily without a conscience to restrain them, without a tribunal to which any account can be rendered. Men's signatures appended to their newspaper effusions would certainly afford some guarantee for sobriety and moderation. As it is, no character but an intellectual one needs to be maintained.

This, however, is far from all. The mischief of anonymous journalism is, unhappily, very much greater than the foregoing observations indicate. We recur again to the Times for illustration. It is well known that moments have occurred in our national history, when the Times, guided by a shrewd and practical understanding, did the people good service. Act up on act of this kind has given, not to the individual authors to whom the merit of them is due, but to the paper itself, an accumulated stock of influence. What we have to complain of under the present anonymous system of journalism is, that the splendid reputation, and acquired influence, of the useful writer of bygone days, are handed down as an heirloom to the mischievous and unprincipled scribbler of the passing time, and that men of the loosest habits and most worthless character, hurl their poisoned missiles from the vantage ground won for them by no prowess of their own, but by the wisdom, constancy, or worth of others. Were every article subscribed by the name of its writer, individuals would acquire, and be held responsible for, the use of that fame which now becomes the property of the paper for which they write—and when they ceased to contribute, such influence as their names might command would cease to be exercised. But now, the fool or the knave steps at once into the reputation of the sage. Last year's service is made to gild this year's buffoonery. The calumniators of Hungary, and the besotted admirers of Haynau and Austria, are making use of that renown which was won by the advocacy of Catholic emancipation, and the Reform Bill. This is not fair. It answers no good purpose. It invests with fictitious and most undeserved authority, many a wretched quill-driver. A potent name for conjuring with, ought not to be at the disposal of every hireling the manager of the Times may choose to employ. But the bad result is inseparable from the present system of secrecy—and hence, on this, as well as many other accounts, we could heartily wish that in this country common consent might do what law is attempting in France—and that editorial masks might be forbidden.

THE LAWS OF LIFE, WEALTH, AND MORALS.

The history of human knowledge is that of the gradual substitution in the human mind of the recognition of law for the vague idea of accident or chance. That every existence or event is an effect of some pre-acting cause, and that every effect must have an adequate cause, is an axiom easy to understand, but one that it took long time to establish, and that may take yet longer fully to apply. Its first preception is the dawn of intelligence—the herald streak of light on the eastern horizon of the intellectual night—its perfect comprehension, if indeed, that be not reserved for the anticipated triumphs of a higher state of being than the present, will constitute the noonday, or the more glorious and solemn eventide, of philosophy.—We are now, it may be, midway in this inviting and ennobling career. We have got above the childish ignorance which instinctively attributed every phenomena of nature, every incident of life, and every movement in society, to itself, or to a cause but one step removed.—We are no longer content to regard anything of which we can be the spectators of the subjects as an isolated entity or occurrence. We have become impatient to refer every object to its class, to rank every fact in its appropriate series, and to trace the generation of each, step by step, back to the remotest influence. The physical world was the first, obviously, to be subjugated to this august dominion. From the star to the sand-grain, from the cedar of Lebanon to the moss upon the wall, from the fragments of antediluvian monsters to the meanest insect described,—all objects, organic or inorganic, it was perceived, were the agents and the creatures of power—the winds and waters, subterranean fires and ethereal essences—which made them what they were; and which themselves had an appointed mode of action, from which deviation was impossible, but which it might be impossible to understand. The deities and demons of ancient belief were resolved into the political impersonations of these mysterious but no longer idolized powers, or were dismissed by the stern hand of science, to the hades of exploded folly. Next, the eye of Philosophy was turned within, and a new world of wonder answered to the questioning introspective gaze. Her inquiries were evaded, and her curiosity heightened, by the unsubstantial nature and varying aspect of the phenomena with which

she had now to deal. The intellect and the passions were themselves the subject of their own scrutiny, and seemed by perpetual restlessness to elude investigation. The senses were counted, distinguished, and denominated—but not so easily were to be separated and described the faculties, propensities, or call them what you will, that make up the mysterious soul. Hypotheses were started, theories framed, systems promulgated and established; but, like the meander empires of the sword, these dynasties of intellect rose and fell in melancholy succession.—In modern times, the method—the inductive, introduced by Bacon—so successfully employed upon the outer world, has been brought to bear upon the inner; with what result it remains to be seen—for who does not feel that has listened to the disciples of Locke and of Kant, that a satisfactory philosophy of mind has yet to be constructed? The morals of mankind—good and evil, right and wrong, the sanctions of duty, the Godward and the human virtues, the rewards of rectitude, and the penalties of disobedience—this was a branch of knowledge too essential it would seem, to human welfare, to be left to unaided reason; revelation has interposed with its heavenly light, and constituted the ministers of religion the masters of ethical science. Still another great province had to be invaded. Society, with its infinitely varied conditions—births, marriages, and deaths; wealth and poverty; agriculture and commerce; virtue and crime; its periods of repletion and of want of health and disease; its classes of decorous and criminal; its poor laws and police; its vast aggregate and infinite multiplication of individual characteristics and interests—all these had been neglected by the historian, the philosopher, and the statesman, for the projects of ambition, the imagining of ideal governments, and the meeting of extraordinary exigencies. Adam Smith may be deemed the father of that social science which, busying itself at first with the laws which govern the creation of wealth, is now entering on the higher topic of its distribution, and embracing all the interests of man. Statesmen of every rank, politicians of every party, have imbibed the spirit, however they may read the lessons, of this new philosophy. They all admit that the material and moral condition of the people at different periods and at different parts—the ebb and flow of populations, of pauperism, and of crime—have some connexion with each other and with other things, perhaps with the primitive facts of human nature; that their laws, if made and administered in ignorance of this, can only work for mischief; but if the transcript, the wise interpretation, of this, may avert or mitigate calamities which now surprise and desolate—as the mariner, having no control over the storm-cloud which he descries with dismay upon his track, may yet turn aside and see it sweep past, its lightnings a harmless fringe upon "the trailing garments of the night."

Governments have, therefore, aided the philosopher of late by collecting for him facts, accurately taken and tabulated, on which to erect his instruments of observation. The office of the Registrar-General is the Greenwich Observatory of social science; and from it, and similar establishments, valuable reports are continually emanating. Several such have been some time before us—and now that the suspension of law-making gives us time and space to reflect on the principles of legislation we mean occasionally to discuss them—the laws of life, wealth, or morals; and we trust our readers will not suffer this somewhat dry exodium to deter them from pursuing the subject in our company.—*Ib.*

From the National Era.

THE LAW IN RELATION TO FUGITIVES FROM SERVICE OF LABOR.

Before the enactment of the present law in relation to fugitives from service of labor, a person claimed as a fugitive might be arrested, and transferred, with or without legal process, to the State under the laws of which he was alleged to owe service or labor. The writ of habeas corpus, however, could be resorted to, for the purpose of releasing him from duress, and bringing him before a legal tribunal, where the validity of the claim might be tried. The person arresting him, too, was liable to an action for false imprisonment, or to the penalties imposed on kidnapping, should his claim be proved to be false or fraudulent.

The act passed by the late Congress is framed in such a way as to bring the whole power of the United States into requisition for the arrest and delivery of fugitives from service of labor, and to exclude any interposition or interference on the part of the State courts or authorities.

Under the act of 1793, any Federal judge is authorised, and, when called upon, required, to issue a warrant for the arrest of an alleged fugitive to pronounce upon the claim to his services, and to deliver him up to the claimant, should the claim be proved to be valid. The act just passed extends the power of issuing process in such cases, and deciding upon them, to the commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States, authorised in virtue of such appointment to exercise the functions that justice of the peace may exercise in respect to offences against the United States; and to as many additional commissioners as the Circuit Courts may from

time to time appoint, with a view to afford all reasonable facilities for the arrest and delivery of fugitive slaves. There is no limitation as to the number, except the discretion of the Courts—so that the States may be crowded with these slave-catching tribunals.

When the trial is held before a Commissioner, his fee, where a certificate is rendered to the claimant, is ten dollars; where the proof is insufficient, and no certificates rendered, five dollars; to be paid, in either instance, by the claimant. So that, if he have six cases a week, he will make sixty dollars by finding the proof sufficient, and only thirty when he finds it insufficient. As he has the sole power of determining what shall be considered "satisfactory" evidence, and as there can be no appeal from his decision, the act of Congress in this way considerably proffers him a reward for being lax towards the claimant, and rigorous towards the alleged fugitive.

The Commissioners appointed by the Courts may be destitute of all legal qualifications—incompetent to judge of the nature and value of testimony. Few respectable men will consent to become professional slave-catchers—to undertake the discharge of functions so abhorrent as those imposed by the office of Commissioner. The result will be, that the office will be filled by men of disreputable or irresponsible character, who will not hesitate to speculate in the business of slave-catching.

Upon such men, equally with the Judges of a Supreme Court, and the Circuit Courts of the United States, is devolved the solemn responsibility of deciding the great question of Personal Liberty—of determining whether a man claimed as a fugitive, be a slave or freeman. It is for them alone to say what is satisfactory evidence. They may receive a fraudulent affidavit, or the testimony of a perjured witness, and they cannot be held to an account. No jury is allowed to decide upon the facts. They decide upon the law, the testimony, and the facts; acting under no responsibility—for no appeal lies from their decision—and their certificate, no matter though it be outrageously false, is conclusive, prevents any interference with the claimant, "by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever," even the Chief Justice of the United States.

This is monstrous. Such a provision would disgrace the veriest despotism in the Old World. It is manifest that it strikes down every bulwark of Personal Liberty erected by the wisdom of our forefathers. The jury trial, the habeas corpus, the right of appeal, responsibility of judges—all these safeguards are swept away by this abominable act.

The marshals and deputy marshals of the United States are bound also by the most stringent penalties, to engage in the work of slave-catching. If any one of them should refuse to receive a warrant issued by any of those Commissioners, or to use all proper means to execute it, he is fined one thousand dollars for the use of the claimant; and, should a fugitive, after having been arrested by him, or while at any time within his custody, escape, whether with or without his assent, he is to be prosecuted for the full value of said fugitive, for the benefit of the claimant.

The Commissioners are also empowered to appoint as many persons or runners as they may see proper, to hunt and arrest alleged fugitives; and such persons are to receive a fee of five dollars for every fugitive they may arrest, at the instance of a claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by the Commissioner.

When after a certificate is granted the claimant swears that he has reason to apprehend the intervention of force to deprive him of the fugitive, the officer who arrested him is required to employ as many persons as may be necessary to carry him safely to the State whence he is alleged to have fled—and they are to be compensated for such services out of the Treasury of the United States.

The new law seems to be hailed with pleasure by the South; by the North it is regarded with abhorrence. If the slaveholders had intended to create deep excitement in the free States, to extend agitation on the subject of slavery, to provoke into intense activity every latent feeling of law against their peculiar system, to force the slavery question into every local and general election at the North, they could not have devised a more effectual method of accomplishing these results. The People of that section were wearied to a great extent with the controversy concerning the Territories, and under a prevalent impression that it had been substantially decided in favor of liberty by the action of the inhabitants of those Territories, their excitement was at least suspended. But the passage of a law which violated every guaranty of personal rights, which instituted innumerable tribunals among them, acting without responsibility, in defiance of the ordinary forms of law, with an exclusive regard to the interests of slaveholders, which stripped a large portion of their population of all protection against fraud and brute force, which let loose the kidnapper among them, and compelled them to look upon and tolerate at their very fireside the palpitating, hideous form of Slavery, with its manacles and handcuffs, touched them to the quick, aroused their humanity, their conscience, their State pride, their constitutional

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love of Liberty, their habitual hatred of Slavery—and now, from the press, secular and religious. Whig, Democratic, and Anti-Slavery—from the pulpit, from the stump, from religious Convocations and popular Conventions in city and country, throughout the entire North, we hear one burst of indignation against the law, and of execration of its makers. If the slaveholders want quiet, deprecate agitation, let them repeal that law, or amend it by provision for a jury trial, and the writ of habeas corpus. Otherwise, they may prevent the flight of a few slaves, secure the recapture of a few fugitives, but it will be at the cost of the internal feeling, about which so much is said, at the hazard of a sessional controversy, deeper, fiercer, bitterer, than any that has yet threatened the peace of the Union.

Ecclesiastical.

Lay Preachers' Union, Isle of Wight.

This disinterested and self-denying body of men held their half-yearly meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 17, in the Nonconformist Chapel, Langbridge, Newchurch. This is a union of lay preachers of all denominations. From an accurate computation there are about 150 lay preachers belonging to the W. Arians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Bible Christians, and about seventy of these brethren are engaged every Sabbath in preaching the Gospel in the villages of the island; the average attendance of their congregations, is from five to six thousand souls. They have been called to exercise their gifts in preaching the "message of the Kingdom of Christ" by their respective churches, which constitutes their valid ordination; and thus they do without any earthly fee or reward, save the object they aim at, and the approbation of God and all good men, "the love of Christ constraineth them." These brethren have agreed, while they differ in minor points of doctrine and discipline, to meet together twice a year for prayer, conference, and addresses on given subjects. Their meetings are to be held in different parts of the island, and in the chapels of each connexion; and they hope their example may be followed in other localities, that it may facilitate that inspiring prophetic period, when "Ephraim shall not vex Judah nor Judah envy Ephraim;" and fulfil the apostolic injunction, "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth, and thus give the world a proof in their love one to another, that Christ has already come." In reference to this meeting we may adopt the sentiment of the sainted Wesley, when dying, "the best of all, God was with us."—*Westeyan Times.*

WEST FERRY, NEAR EPWORTH—RE-OPENING OF THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—On Sunday, September 8th, this chapel was re-opened by Mr Reynolds, of Leeds, who preached two sermons. In the evening the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. W. Sanderson, Primitive Methodist Minister. On Sunday, the 15th, the Rev. G. Bagley, of Tunstall, preached three times, and on Monday, the 16th, the Rev. Samuel Dunn preached in the open air (the enlarged chapel being two small by half) at half-past two, to upwards of a thousand people, many of whom came from all places within ten miles of West Ferry, and some from a still greater distance. At the close of the sermon between 90 and 100 persons sat down to tea in two large tents. At the subsequent meeting the Rev. W. Sanderson occupied the chair, and remarked that it was possible for a Conference to make a mistake. The Wesleyan Conference did so forty years ago, in trying to put down camp meetings, and in expelling William Clowes, and he thought the expulsion of Mr. Dunn was another great blunder. God had already overruled one for the salvation of thousands, and he would make the other a blessing to thousands too. The Rev. S. Dunn, for nearly two hours, riveted the attention of 1,500 people by a lucid statement of the facts connected with his expulsion.—*Id.*

BRADFORD—METHODIST NEW CONNEXION BAZAAR.—A bazaar, under the auspices of the Methodist New Connexion, for the purpose of enabling them to realize some portion of a heavy debt, was opened at the Exchange Rooms, Bradford, on Wednesday week, and was continued until the following Saturday. The rooms were thronged on each day by large parties of influential ladies and gentlemen, resident not only in Bradford, and the surrounding neighborhood, but in neighboring and distant towns. On Thursday, the bazaar room afforded the novel spectacle of a market ordinary, and large parties of ladies and gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner, provided at a moderate price. This feature of the enterprise appeared to be a "happy hit," and, no doubt, aided the effort materially. On Friday, a tea party was rendered another source of income and profit to the enterprise. Some 420 persons sat down to tea. Among this interesting and respectable gathering were persons from Leeds, Halifax, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Otley, Manchester, &c. After tea, a public meeting was held in aid of the object, Henry Forbes, Esq., Mayor, presiding. The interests of the Methodist New Connexion were advocated, at great length, and with considerable ability, by different gentlemen. £130 was realized from sales and contributions, which is £132 more than was anticipated.—*Id.*

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. JOHN MOWAT, A. M.—On the 3rd instant, a deputation from the members and adherents of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, consisting of Messrs. Creighton, Campbell, and Gray, waited upon the above named clergyman, and (in the presence of their much esteemed pastor, the Rev. Dr. Maclachlan) presented him with a superbly bound copy of the splendid edition, in folio, of Bagster's Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, exhibiting the Scriptures in eight languages, containing the Syriac New Testament, and having prefixed the valuable Prolegomena of Dr. Lee, of Cambridge.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The House of Bishops, now in Session at Cincinnati, have refused to restore

Bishop Onderdonk, and have rejected the petition of the Diocese of New York, both by a majority of about 2 to 1. A canon has been passed by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, providing for the election of an Assistant Bishop, where the Bishop of a diocese has been suspended. The Convention have adopted a resolution providing for a triennial meeting of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, at the same time with the Convention.

CALL.—The Rev. Thomas Hoag has received and accepted a call from the people of Beaufort. A Brockville paper hopes that the people will advance in Christian Knowledge under his pastoral care.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, October 23, 1850.

GOUGH, & GOUGH'S TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

The heroes of antiquity have recorded their valor and inscribed their triumphs in characters of blood. Desolation and misery and death have accompanied their goings forth, while the groans of the dying, and the bitter lamentations of the bereaved, have furnished unmistakable evidence of that sacrifice of humanity which constituted the foundation of their fame. At their approach consternation seized upon whole nations; and in the trophies they erected we read the downfall of vast empires. But the champions of truth and righteousness employ, if not more durable, at least more pleasing emblems of their valor; and in characters over which angels rejoice, they record the victories they have achieved. The slumber of humanity produced by the horrors of the battle held was never felt in view of the march of truth or the triumph of morality.

Such is the Temperance enterprise, such the trophies erected by her champions, and such the glory of her achievements. Total abstinence has her champions; and among these in bold outline stands forth on the world's platform, John B. Gough, the Prince of Temperance Lecturers—a character neither sought noraped, but acceded by a thinking public wherever he has lectured. His operations against the "drunken god," have been carried on with the ability of a giant, and with success which we doubt not will be the subject of pleasing reminiscences in future years. His work here, however, is but just commenced; and the evenings of this day and Tuesday and Wednesday, he will deliver lectures in this City. If any of our readers through indifference or prejudice have not yet heard Mr Gough, we entreat them to go this very night—and listen to his burning appeals, his spirit-stirring eloquence. His efforts have more than novelty to recommend them. There is naked truth, unaffected simplicity, distinguished benevolence, pervading every effort; and cold and dark and insensible must be that heart that can hear his addresses without catching the spirit he breathes.

We are well aware that readers who have not had the privilege of hearing for themselves will feel anxious to know something tangible respecting Mr Gough and his Lectures; an anxiety which were it in our power we should feel it a pleasure to gratify. But the case is hopeless. We have perused the accounts given by Journalists from many of the places where Mr G. has lectured; accounts, too, which, without doubt, were given in the spirit of candor, and in some cases with a great deal of care and ability; but they all failed to infuse in our minds an adequate idea of their subject. Were his addresses published *verbatim* (and by the way we should like to see the "ready writer" that could report them), even then the reader would not know "one-half" the greatness of the man. Facts and thoughts lose none of their native force, either by the words with which he clothes them or the manner in which they are delivered. His is not a stiff, studied eloquence; it is perfectly natural, even in its most impassioned flights. The facts adduced are relevant and striking: the style is free from ambiguity: his descriptive powers are of the first order: his sarcasm is bold and searching almost beyond a parallel: his impersonation is true to life: his utterance is slow or rapid, cool or impassioned, calm and winning or bold and defiant, at will. Nor is it the exercise of these rare capabilities separately or in varied combination, that renders his addresses so effective. The power with which he seizes, subdues and leads his audience is more justly attributable to the manner in which he throws facts, impersonation, sarcasm, appeal and entreaty down in masses upon them, leaving no alternative but to yield to his impetuosity. Unlike the finished piece of mechanism, every part of which evinces studied accuracy and exquisite finish; his efforts are more closely allied to the earthquake which throws whole mountains in masses from their time-honored seats. Yet "he rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm." No random or irrelevant matter is introduced; and everything fills its own place, and contributes its quota to the general effect.

When contemplating this great man and his labors, and anxiously desiring to answer the question, "How shall we most successfully bring *bo h* under the notice of our readers?" our original intention

was to furnish a very brief synopsis of each lecture; but ere we had set about our work, the hearing of Mr Gough's second Lecture led to the abandonment of that determination. Such an attempt must in itself prove a failure, and at best would do injustice both to the Lecturer and his Addressee. To read the very words uttered would not suffice; you must hear them fall from the lips of John B. Gough—you must stand petrified under his sarcasm, or tremble with tormenting anxiety to rescue the poor inmate whom *He* causes you to see "hair-hung" over the lake of fire—you must feel the fire of patriotism, the heart-rending solicitude inspired by benevolence, a glowing spirit of philanthropy, such as you never thought yourself capable of feeling—fanned into a perfect flame, while, like angels of mercy, your energies are waked up to the rescue of immortal beings from the jaws of the demon of Intemperance—we say you must feel all this, in order to appreciate Mr Gough. You hear an ordinary speaker relate an anecdote, and it is simply what some one, or it may be several persons, did or said. Let Gough relate the same thing and it is not what others did or said; but living agents doing or saying in your immediate presence. The former is the *details of a history*; the latter, the *transaction itself*; that is the shadow, this is the substance or reality.

Mr Gough's lectures abound with facts, the truth of which he gives every one an opportunity of testing, as he furnishes the names and residences of parties concerned. These facts are told with great ease and fluency, and never fail to tell on the subject under consideration. Intemperance is represented as a monster evil, offering indignity to God and man, robbing the one of homage and the other of reason and religion, of safety and comfort—of life on this side, and heaven beyond, the grave. The drinking usages are made to pass before you as the spectacles of malignant beings, pervading every rank and grade of society, assailing the masses with overwhelming inducements to choose the slippery path of *general drinking*, which imperceptibly conducts the unwary down through the labyrinth of drunkenness, to the chambers of the dead and the perdition of the lost. Nor is the mind suffered to brood incessantly over the fate of the confirmed drunkard as inevitable. The scene by turns is changed; and the poor degraded inebriate rises from the ashes, of this funeral pile, "in all the God-like grandeur of a free man."

Mr Gough is, himself, a reformed inebriate; and he thoroughly understands both the thralldom of drunkenness, and the deliverance which total abstinence secures. He is master of his subject; and apart from the moral influence of his addresses, they are a rich treat. On Wednesday and Saturday evenings the Lectures were delivered in the Congregational Chapel, Bay Street; and on Thursday and Friday evenings in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Richmond Street, to crowded and delighted audiences. On Saturday afternoon Mr G. delivered a Lecture in the Congregational Chapel, Bay Street, to children; and on Sabbath afternoon a general Lecture was delivered in Adelaide Street Wesleyan Chapel. This evening he lectures in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Adelaide Street; and on Wednesday evening he delivers his farewell Lecture. Reader, by all means go and hear him.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

Rumor says that Vice-Chancellor Jamieson, of the Court of Chancery, is about to retire with a pension.

The Industrial Exhibition at Montreal has been a splendid affair; though it is much to be regretted that great dissatisfaction is said to prevail respecting the award of prizes.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer and Lady arrived in this City on a visit to Lord Elgin, last week.

The enveloping topic in this City during the past week, has been Mr Gough's Lectures. We understand he proceeds to Hamilton on the 31st inst.; and we earnestly entreat our readers in Hamilton and its vicinity to go and hear him. Such an intellectual treat is rarely offered to the public, as Mr G's Lectures on Temperance.

Late tidings from California are by no means tinged with a hue so golden as the information communicated to the public previously. A correspondent of a contemporary Journal says, "the time for realizing fortunes by gold digging, is past."

PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT QUEBEC.—The demolition of the old wing of this building is almost completed and the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, aided by the architect, Mr Gauvreau, and Mr Rabinidge, Government Engineer, is consulting about the plans for the new wing.—*Patriot.*

The *Charlvetown Gazette* announces the death of His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, Governor of Prince Edward Island, on the 10th inst.—*Id.*

New Advertisements.

Groceries, &c.—Hutchinson, Black & Co. Fall and Winter Dry Goods! Millinery! Furs!—J. Henderson. Toronto. School of Medicine. Homoeopathic Physician. T. C. Gamble. Cabinet Making! Economy!—G. W. Williams. Winter Reading.—D. McDonald.



Arrival of the Asia.

New York, Oct. 23, 1850.

The Asia arrived between 10 and 11 this day, with dates to the 12th Oct. She brought on 156 passengers, and the steamer City of Glasgow about the same number.

Ashes continue very heavy. Pots, 34s; Pearls 30s. Lard—Considerable business done at good prices; 100 lbs, 34s 9d to 35s.

No improvement in demand for beef. Pork very firm, but little doing. Bacon steady—full prices. Shoulders ready sales, at extreme prices. Hams neglected.

Cheese coming forward; ready sales for good qualities. Tallow—Demand steady at former rates. Cotton steady, without change. Wool—No change in prices; firm and improving.

Flour—Fine sweet American brings 23s to 24s per bbl.; soft, 19s to 22s.

White Wheat 6s 5d to 6s 8d; red 5s 8d to 6s. Corn in moderate request, 26s to 28s for 480 lbs. The grain trade has been generally dull, and but little doing in any article.

The steamer Asia crossed from Liverpool in ten days seven hours, and the Pacific in ten days twenty hours.

The Queen has returned to London from the Highlands.

An effort is about to be made to form a line of steamships of great power and tonnage, to run between England and Canada. The experiment will be tried by taking passengers at \$40 to \$50 per head.

The official report of the board of trade for the month ending the 5th, has been published and is satisfactory, although showing a falling off compared with the same month last year.

The Queen of the Belgians is in a hopeless condition, getting weaker every day.

The French President seems to be advancing step by step in his ambitious career. He continues having most splendid reviews of the troops. The latest at Champ de Mars, of cavalry, 25,000 strong, took place on the 10th.

The Spanish expedition to Cuba was to sail on the 15th. General Concha wished not to set out until the end of the month, but recent intelligence from the United States hastens the departure.

The Holsteiners failed in the attempt to take the town of Fredericstadt. This repulse was most decisive; at least 600 were killed, and their besieging guns lost. It is said that France, England, Austria, and the German States, have positively decided in favor of Denmark, and that the Danes will be informed that they must refrain from further hostilities, and await the award of the intervening parties.

Great Britain was visited by a most severe gale of wind on the 6th and 7th inst. Great amount of damage on the coast and inland, and many lives were lost.

Messrs. Wood & Rail, of Port Glasgow, have contracted to build a new steamer to replace the *Vicery*, lately lost on the coast of America. They were the builders of the mail steamer *Europa*.

Advices from Electoral Hesse to the 6th, state that affairs are fast approaching to a chaotic confusion, for the civil functionaries, to whom General Haynau sends his orders, firmly refuse to obey them. The troops are gloomy and dispirited. Orders have been issued by authority to the upper Military Court for the attachment of the person of General Haynau, until he has been tried by an ordinary Court-martial for treason.

General Intelligence.

CANADA.

Industrial Exhibition.

This exhibition opens this day at two o'clock. The arrangements are on the most extensive scale, and the result will not disappoint the public.—From a cursory glance which we took at the rooms yesterday, we are enabled to say something of their appearance, and of the character of the article exhibited. These comprise nearly everything produced by natural means, and the efforts of art.—The space devoted to the latter, is the lower part of the Hall. Here are to be found some most beautiful specimens of Canadian Cabinet-ware, fitted up and finished in the most luxurious manner. A number of tables done in imitation marble, and an imitation Egyptian marble fire place, at the lower end of the hall, are exceedingly beautiful. An imitation mosaic table in the same collection is also a perfect gem. It is executed on the common granite of the country, and, as a work of art, is really wonderful. Some drawing room furniture in the same neighborhood will also attract attention, as also a very beautifully painted cabinet, made of the common white pine of the country. Several pianos and other musical instruments are prominent objects in this room, and are highly creditable specimens of Canadian industry. Here also are collections of the woollen manufactures of the country—glass—silver ware—dentistry—shoemaker's work—smith's work, &c. One of the most creditable and useful collections which met our eye, were specimens of fancy and common soaps, candles, &c., &c., of Canadian manufacture. There is also a full

collection of the seeds of the country; and above all a splendid collection of the metals of the country, made and arranged by Mr Logan, the Provincial geologist. As to the minor articles, it would require a newspaper to enumerate them. There are, however, some very beautiful specimens of carving in wood, one—the city arms—by a lady; and also some equally beautiful specimens of needle work. The two arts are also well represented.

In the middle of the room, the Horticultural Society have erected a stand, on which are exhibited specimens of all, or nearly all, the apples and other fruits of the season that could be collected in the District of Montreal. We believe a fair show was never exhibited, and, we need hardly say, it is a very pleasing feature of the Exhibition.

Proceeding to the other side of the Hall, there will be found a very large collection of the agricultural products of the country, and articles and implements connected with rural economy. Here, also, are the sleighs and carriages, stoves, articles of hardware, models of bridges, &c. &c. &c.

The centre of this department is also taken up by the Horticultural Society for exhibition of vegetables, of which there is a glorious assortment. At the farther end is a bell made of copper from Lake Superior, steam engines, machinery, &c.

Whilst we were present, the Judges met to commence their labors, which will not be light, and it is computed that there are some 3000 or 4000 articles to be inspected.

A large number of strangers had arrived last night to attend the Exhibition, and crowds are expected to-day. The review of the troops takes place at 11 o'clock. At noon the Regatta. For the latter, crews are coming from Long Island, Kingston, and Quebec, and capital sport is expected. At six p.m. the chair will be taken at the Civic Dinner. We understand invitations have been accepted by a number of the leading public men in the States and elsewhere, and that it promises to be a most distinguished affair.

This will be the programme for the first day, and we think our readers will agree with us, that it will be enough.—*Mon. Transcript, Oct. 17.*

As previously announced, the Industrial Exhibition opened at two on Thursday afternoon, up to which time the judges were hard at work, inspecting the different articles, and awarding the prizes. Immediately on the doors being opened, a tremendous rush took place, and in a very short space of time the Halls were filled with spectators and continued to be filled till the doors finally closed at 10 o'clock. We understand that the receipts for that afternoon amounted to \$225. Yesterday the Exhibition was opened at 11 o'clock, and the same scene of bustle and excitement was presented. It is calculated that between 4000 and 5000 persons paid for admission yesterday.

The weather, hitherto, has not been very favorable. It rained the greater part of yesterday, and this has, no doubt, kept back many from visiting the Exhibition, which, according to the original plan, ought to close to-day. Crowds of strangers still keep flocking into town, and the hotels and lodging-house keepers have enough to do. Indeed, we doubt if Montreal ever witnessed such a busy time as the present.

The Civic Dinner took place on Thursday evening, in the Ball-room at the Masonic Hall. The invitations had been very extensive, (including the governors and principal citizens of the Northern and Western States of the Union,) but from various causes, the parties, with a few exceptions, were unable to attend. There were present, however, several strangers of distinction, among whom we noticed the Hon. Mr Quincy, of Boston; the Treasurer of the State of Massachusetts; Mr Lord, the Historical Lecturer and Essayist; the Hon. F. Hincks; Major Campbell; R. N. Watts, Esq.; M. P. P., Mr Marks, Mr Rutten, of Cobourg, Mr Thompson, of Niagara, and some others. We also noticed Sir James Alexander, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Col. Dyuely, Captain Kirkland, Town Major MacDonald, Dr. Chisholm, and some other military gentlemen. Among the residents in Montreal we saw Mr Justice Mondelet; Judges McCord and Guy; the Hon. A. N. Morin; the Hon. Jos. Bourret; and Mr Solicitor General Drummond.

The room was handsomely ornamented with flags of different nations, and at the head, over the Mayor's seat, was the City arms, with the Union Jack, and a St. George's Cross above them; altogether the effect was very brilliant. In the gallery was the caput band of the 20th, and some glee singers, under the direction of Mr Anderson, who followed up the different toasts by appropriate songs. At about seven o'clock, the company, consisting of about one hundred and fifty gentlemen—amongst whom were the judges of the Exhibition, the members of the Commission, Executive Committee, &c., &c., sat down to dinner, the Mayor presiding, supported by Messrs. Quincy and Hincks; B. Lyman, Esq., acting as Croupier, and A. McFarlane, and A. Larocque, Esqs., sitting at the head of the other two tables.

The dinner, we may observe, was furnished by Compan, and seemed to give general satisfaction. After it had been discussed, the toasts of the evening commenced.—*Id., Oct. 13.*

The amount taken for admission at the Industrial Exhibition up to Saturday night exceeded, we are informed, £700 currency. In consequence of the "rask" up to the last moment, the Commissioners and Executive Committee came to the resolution on Saturday to keep the Exhibition open three days longer. The *Mon. Transcript* suggests that the price of the tickets should be lowered to 75¢, so as to allow every man, however humble his station, to go. Probably the Commissioners may be induced to attend to this suggestion on the last day, Wednesday, beyond which time, we presume, it will be quite impossible to keep the Exhibition open.

On Saturday, the number of persons who attended the Exhibition was about four thousand. At half-past two o'clock on that day, Mr Justice Day delivered a public address at the Masonic Hall, and it is not too much to say that a more elegant and thoughtful paper was never delivered before a Montreal audience. The idea of the lecturer was that each age brought forth its own proper results, and was characterized by events natural to it, and which were successful only when they were in keeping with the tone and character of the times, and the spirit of men's minds at that particular

epoch. The character of these results varied with the nature of the civilization, and were evidences of that civilization—in ancient Greece, it showed itself in the Olympic Games—in Rome, in the sanguined contests of the Amphitheatre, and in Europe in the 11th and 12th centuries in the religious enthusiasm and chivalry of the Crusades.

Mr Justice Day then went on to refer to the Grand Industrial Exhibition to be held in London next year, which, he said, was of necessity, one of two things—either a very crude or very absurd idea, or the manifestation of the pervading spirit of the present day. He believed it was the latter, as manifestly as the Olympic Games were of the genius of their age, or the Crusades of theirs. In a moral point of view, he did not think its importance could be easily over-estimated. He regarded it as a manifestation of that "peace movement" which many regarded as chimerical, but which, if it did not entirely check war, would do much, and was doing much, to remove from it the tinsel and false glory which had been thrown around it.

It is impossible, however, by any mere abstract, to convey an idea of the beauty of thought and language in which these ideas were conveyed, and we wait until the lecture shall be published, (which we presume it will be,) for further remarks. After the address was concluded, the Hon. Mr Moffatt was called to the Chair, and a vote of thanks ensued to Judge Day, with a request that he would furnish a copy to the Committee for the purpose of publication.

In the afternoon, at five, a party of about 150 gentlemen sat down to a capital dinner at Mack's, provided under the auspices of the Mechanic's Institute of Montreal, Mr Spens—the President of the Association—presiding. Everything was in good style, and the best of feeling prevailed. After the cloth had been removed, a number of toasts were given, which were responded to in an appropriate way, by parties present—the principal speakers being Messrs. Young, Ostell, Thompson Watts, McGunn, Bristow, &c., &c.—*Id.*

UNITED STATES.

Murder and Robbery near Peoria.

On Saturday morning about 9 o'clock an elderly man named Hewitt, from Warren county, Ill., N. B. Curtiss & Co. of this city for \$1,500, which was cashed. It appears that while in the act of receiving and placing the money in his pocket between his under and over shirt, he was closely watched by two men, who kept an eye on him from that moment, looking about the stable while he was hitching up his horse, &c., but no good opportunity offering for them to attack him, they followed him out of town.

When about three hundred yards from the city limits, they waylaid him at ten o'clock and demanded his money. He denied having any. "You lie. We saw you draw it from the banking house this morning," said one of the robbers: at which Hewitt knocked one down, while the other cried kill him, and fired a pistol, striking him just above the left ear; cutting his ear; and fracturing the skull. They then cut the pocket out of his shirt and took his money.

They were surprised while holding him down by two farmers who supposed Hewitt was drunk or in a fit, and the robbers ran. The farmer getting no information from Hewitt, he being crazy from the blows, helped him into his buggy and drove off at a rapid rate, until his horse from fatigue stopped, when he (Hewitt) was found and taken to a house. He was perfectly insensible, but soon recovered and to that moment was ignorant of the loss of his money.

Efforts were immediately made to arrest the two robbers, but not until Saturday evening could any information of their trail be discovered. They crossed the river about two miles above Peoria in a skiff, paying the man one dollar to take them across. They wandered apparently unsuspecting of any effort to arrest them, as far as Washington that afternoon, where they employed a man to take them to Springfield, paying him two dollars in advance, with the promise of two more when they reached Springfield. He refused to travel at night and they were compelled to lie over one night at Dillon. Parties started on Saturday in various directions to overhaul them at Springfield. Mr Hewitt is said to be dead.—*Rochester Advertiser, Oct. 12.*

From the Detroit Freeman, 15th Inst.

Slave Excitement.

During Monday and Tuesday of last week, and even up to this time, our city has been the theatre of a greater excitement than has perhaps pervaded it since Hull's surrender to the British, arising out of an attempt on the part of three Southern pirates to enforce the Fugitive Law against a freeman.

The particulars of the case, as near as we have been able to gather them, appear to be about as follows:—The individual arrested, Giles Rose, has resided for the last two years on the farm of Gov. Woodbridge, near the City. Some time since Gov. W. became involved in a law suit with an Irishman by the name of Riley. Rose was a witness in the case, and his testimony was of such a character as to decide the suit against Riley. Another suit is now pending between the same parties, in which Rose is a material witness. This suit is a prosecution of Riley by Gov. Woodbridge for a malicious destruction of property. Since the decision of the first suit, Riley has used every means in his power to get Rose out of the way. He first prosecuted and imprisoned him on a false charge of having stolen and killed a cow. From this imprisonment Rose was released by the interposition of Governor Woodbridge. Subsequently, Riley endeavored to frighten Rose into leaving for Canada, by threats of personal violence, and by a series of petty persecutions. Failing of this object, he commenced a correspondence with Southern slave-catchers, and has succeeded in inducing three of them to come on here and seize Rose as a fugitive slave, under the Cass and Buol law as before stated,

On Monday the slave-catchers went before U. S. Commissioner Watson, and took out a writ for the seizure of Rose, which was placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Mizner, to be executed, and he, in company with the kidnappers, Riley, and our City Marshal, who volunteered his services for the occasion, proceeded to the farm of Gov. Woodbridge, where Rose was found and arrested. He was placed in a covered cart, brought to the city, and without warrant of law, thrust into the county jail. It was the intention of the pirates to procure the certificate provided for by the law, and immediately depart for Tennessee. They were, however, balked of their purpose. Rose was known to many of our citizens, and known to be a freeman.—The alarm of his arrest was immediately given, and a large concourse of people was soon assembled in the streets. The resolve among them was unanimous that he should not be taken off until he had had a fair trial—law or no law.

Rose, as before stated, has been known to some of our citizens for two years past. He states that he purchased himself from his former master, paying seven hundred dollars—that his master executed and placed in his hands papers which he represented as "free papers." These papers Rose deposited in the hands of a friend in Cincinnati for safe keeping. This story he has told repeatedly, and under circumstances which leave no doubt of its correctness. A few days before his arrest, and after he had heard of the passage of the new fugitive bill, he repeated it to Governor Woodbridge, and inquired of the Governor if he thought he was safe here without his papers. The Governor thought he was. The fact of his papers being in Cincinnati was by him, doubtless, communicated by Riley to his confederates.

The kidnappers finding it unsafe to proceed with the expedition at first contemplated, consented to defer the examination until Tuesday morning.

Under the pretence of a fear of escape, the Marshal called upon one of our military companies, and requested their services as jail guard. With an alacrity which would have done credit to the most mercenary of a hiring soldiery, they consented to become the watch-dogs of slavery—to shoulder their muskets and draw their swords against freedom! Shame upon them! We understand that they passed the night in drunkenness and riot. No disturbance occurred.

On Tuesday morning the Marshal was more than ever alarmed. On every hand, and almost from every tongue, he heard denunciations of the law. Men who had heretofore regarded it with indifference, could not resist the feeling of indignation which its unjust and infamous provisions excited. All shared in this feeling except a few contemptible sycophants, who regarded it as their duty to sustain those who had enacted it, in defiance of all other considerations. The feeling of indignation the Marshal construed into a feeling of hostility, and under this pretext, called upon another volunteer company to turn out to assist in executing the law. He also called upon the commandant of the military station at this place, who gladly volunteered for the occasion.

At 12 o'clock the prisoner was taken from the jail, and placed in a cab, in a hollow square formed by the gallant soldiery. In the cab with the victim rode the U. S. Marshal and our City Mayor. In this order the line of march was taken up for the Court House. Oh, it was a brave and gallant sight for Republicanism, that! To see the shrinking and trembling black man—the danger-defying look, the stately tread and bristling bayonets of the soldiery, was a pageant which, God grant, few of us may live to look upon again. And it was a beautiful comment upon the law, too, which required such a display of brute-force to sustain it, and to overawe any expression of sympathy for its victim.

On arriving at the Court House the soldiery were stationed at the door, and ordered to keep out the people. All but a few were excluded.

Rose was put upon his trial. A man by the name of Douglas appearing as attorney for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Joy and Abbott for the respondent.

Mr Joy moved the Commissioner for a postponement of the trial to a future day, to enable Rose to produce his papers to establish his right in his freedom, which papers he had sworn were in Cincinnati. The counsel for the claimant denied that the Commissioner had any authority, under the law, to grant postponement, but he declined to argue the point. That he was ashamed to, he did not deny, and we think was rather creditable to him. Mr Joy argued his motion at some length. The Commissioner agreed with the counsel for the plaintiff that he had no authority to postpone the trial, and he further declared that EVEN WERE THE PAPERS BY WHICH ROSE WAS MANUMITTED PRESENT, HE COULD NOT, UNDER THE LAW, RECEIVE THEM IN EVIDENCE. In other words, THAT HE WOULD NOT HEAR ANY DEFENCE WHICH THE PERSON CLAIMED AS A SLAVE MIGHT MAKE! The whole was put to rest upon the affidavit of the claimant. If he swore the person claimed owed him or his employer services, that was sufficient. No rebutting testimony could or would be heard,—no matter what be its character, or how clearly it might demonstrate the falsity of the claim.

Such is the law, and such is the spirit in which it is to be administered in Michigan.

After some controversy between the attorneys the trial was postponed, by agreement, for one week, and Rose was again taken in custody by the Marshal, who has again lodged him in the county jail, there to remain until the matter is decided.

Such is a brief statement of the facts of the case. Without going into any lengthened comment, we desire to direct the attention of the reader to one or two facts which should not be passed over lightly.

The law permits no trial by jury—it permits no defence by the person claimed as a fugitive—it suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*—it commands every freeman to assist in its execution, and it makes every man liable for the value of the slave who, by refusing to assist in arresting him, when called upon, indirectly aids in his escape,—and it imposes a fine of \$1000 and six months' imprisonment upon every freeman who dares to manifest the least sympathy with the victim claimed as a slave.

From the decision of the commissioner, under the oath of the claimant, there is no appeal—no redress whatever permitted.

Every barrier to personal liberty is destroyed. The crime of a colored skin is pursued with more re-

lentless cruelty and inhumanity than that of arson or murder. It is a law to outlaw the colored man—to make him the victim of any man who may choose to enslave or murder him.

California.

The following news items are extracted from papers, brought by the *Crescent City*.

There was quite a panic in the money market at San Francisco, prior to the departure of the mail—A run was made on all the banks, but one only went down.

FROM THE GOLD DIGGINGS.

The Alto California notices the arrival at San Francisco of one of the share-holders of a company on the Yuba. They had completed their dam, and the first day and a half's work, with the use of one quick-silver machine, produced eighty pounds of gold. Yet close by these rich washings other companies have failed to realize their expenses.

In company with this gentleman were four others who were returning homeward with an aggregate fortune of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, the result of their labor on the Yuba.

Some beautiful specimens from the North fork of the Feather river had been received at San Francisco. They were brought by three men, who took out nine thousand dollars in thirteen days, when the vein gave out.

The Pacific News says. We yesterday received intelligence from the operations going forward at the Mariposa mines, by which we ascertain that the most encouraging prospects exist. The diggers struck a new lead, a few days since, which promises to be exceedingly rich. One piece of quartz had been taken out, which weighed about 50 pounds from which about six or eight pounds of pure gold were extracted. The first bushel, or one hundred pounds of quartz, taken out yielded about \$2,500 of the genuine ore.

The entire machinery for crushing the quartz arrived, and will be put in operation on Monday next, when we may anticipate the most flattering results. We congratulate those having an interest in this company upon the encouraging prospect of a rich return.

The Marysville Herald says that the miners on Butte Creek at the dry diggings are averaging two ounces each per day.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The steamer 'Yuba,' on her passage from Marysville to Sacramento City, when off Hode Farm, struck a snag, broke in two, and sank in ten feet of water. It was expected that the boat would be a total loss.

Henry H. Duralde fell overboard from the same steamer, on a previous trip, and was drowned. The Sacramento City says that he was the son of the late Martin Duralde, of New Orleans, who married a daughter of Henry Clay.

Edward E. Haviland, of New York, lost his life on the Bay of San Francisco, on the 9th of September. He was on a gunning excursion with Albert H. Clarke, Pennsylvania. About an hour after they left the port the boat upset. They succeeded in righting and getting into it, though it was still full of water. The waves broke over them constantly, chilling and nearly drowning them at every dash. Mr Haviland soon became insane, and died in that condition, after clinging to the wreck from early in the morning until after dark. The survivor drifted ashore in the boat, the next morning, in a very exhausted state.

The Stockton Times of the 7th September, furnishes the following narrative:—

On Monday a foul deed was perpetrated on the banks of the Merced, four miles above Scott's ranch.

Major Baldwin, formerly of Baldwinville, New York, and his friend, settled on a bottom between Scott's branch and the upper ferry, early during the commencement of spring. They lived almost alone, and devoted their time to agricultural pursuits.

On Monday morning their bodies were found by a party of travellers to Scott's. The companion of Baldwin had evidently had a severe struggle with his murderers. His body was found lying across the pathway a few yards from the entrance of his dwelling, dreadfully cut and mangled. Baldwin had been murdered in his sleep; as he was found lying in bed.

No clue exists to lead to the discovery of the miscreants. The weapons used appear from the nature of the wounds to have been knives.

Wm. S. Carman, formerly of New York died at San Francisco under singular circumstances. The *Pacific News* of Sept. 15, furnished the following particulars:—

About three weeks since, he was riding in the suburbs of the city, and took hold of the twig of a tree, and afterwards, it is supposed, rubbed his face with his hand. A week subsequently, a small fester appeared on his upper lip, and as it continued to swell, was treated by the physicians as a boil.

In the course of ten days his head and face became swollen to double the natural size, the skin turned black, and his whole appearance was painful in the extreme. Before it was discovered to be poison from the twig, the lip had been lanced which rendered the matter still worse. In this state he lingered until yesterday morning, when he died. During the whole time he was sensible made his will, and otherwise disposed of his business.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

A DINNER AT THE PALACE.

The *Bristol Times* gives the following description of a dinner in the presence of Royalty, the accuracy of which it vouches:—

"M———, an officer of great intelligence, and associated in a work of much interest, connected with the ancient Scripture History of India, arrived a short time since in this country, and his arrival, together with some observations on the work in which he was engaged, appeared in the London papers. A few days after, he was surprised to receive at his hotel, through the Lord Chamberlain, an invitation, or, perhaps, we should rather call it a command, to dine at the Palace at Windsor.

—an honor which surprised him, as he was only just arrived from India, and had never been presented at Court. He determined, of course, to comply with the august and agreeable command, and as the invitation intimated he was to come in Court dress, or words tantamount to that, he proceeded to his tailor, who fitted him out in the usual adorning, befitting him for the high company amongst whom he was about to appear. At the castle he presented himself on the following day, and was received by the tall magnificent footmen in scarlet liveries, one or two of whom stood on each landing, and, silent as mutes, but more gorgeous, pointed their fingers in the direction he was to take. Following up the grand stair-case, the course the line of brilliant finger-posts pointed out, he entered one ante-room, where he was received by some high officer, and mutely directed to another, and at length found himself in one where some gentlemen, similarly attired as himself, were waiting in a group. He had little trouble, as soon as he had composed his senses, after the unusual scene through which he had passed, in perceiving that they, like himself, were invited to dinner; and he presently recognised one of them, an eminent historian, with whom he had been acquainted. Here they remained conversing for a few minutes, when suddenly the folding-doors at one end of the room were thrown open, and, preceded by the Grand Chamberlain, with his rod of office, her Majesty, leaning on Prince Albert, appeared, and without pausing to take any notice of her guests, passed quite through the room in which they were, and out through corresponding doors which led to the dining or banquetting room on the other side, the company, among whom was M——, falling in the rear, and silently following. They took their seats, Prince Albert next to her Majesty, and the other guests down the table, which was not large, as the dinner party was a limited one. There was no general conversation—the guests spoke in subdued tones to each other, her Majesty spoke to none, and the Prince only let fall a few words to some one near him, until at length the few words gradually grew fewer. This, however, was not so awkward as a silent dinner party might seem under other circumstances, as the magnificent band of the Coldstream Guards, in an adjoining apartment, were playing the finest airs—and good music is, any day, better than indistinct conversation. Nevertheless, it was a chilling scene, and as soup, fish, and flesh were handed round by the 'tall fellows' in crimson, some, no doubt, thought they would prefer, as a general rule, less grandeur and more cordiality.

"Dinner concluded, her Majesty remained a short time, then arose, and, again preceded by the officers of State, returned to the drawing-room—as I suppose we may call it—never having spoken all the time to her company. The Prince's mood, however, became more hearty as soon as her Majesty had left, and he led in a general and lively conversation on antiquarian subjects, in which he displayed large reading and great intelligence. While they were thus pleasantly and intellectually engaged, it was announced that her Majesty expected their presence to coffee, and they proceeded to the drawing-room, where the Queen, with her ladies in waiting, was. Here matters again relapsed into the same splendid state silence as in the early part of the dinner. Coffee was handed round, and each guest mutely sipped his cup, regarding Majesty, if one might so speak, from a distance. While M—— was wondering when the signal to depart would be given, the Grand Chamberlain advanced, and informed him that her Majesty had given orders that he should be presented; he, therefore, came forward to where her Majesty was seated in the same room, and, with as much form as though he had not met her at dinner, he knelt, and touched with his lips the hand that was offered, and, this ceremony gone through, again retired, fully expecting that this was the end of a stately but somewhat stupid day. But it was not so; for a quarter of an hour subsequently he was informed that her Majesty, who retired to a kind of recess, about as deep as an embayed window, wished to converse with him. He accordingly presented himself before his Sovereign, who no longer in formal state, immediately entered with vivacity and intelligence into conversation on the particular and interesting, and in many respects learned, subject in which he had been engaged, showing in all her inquiries and observations a well-stored, clear, and cultivated mind. When her Majesty had conversed for some time, and sufficiently informed herself, she rose, and M—— retired, and soon after he and the other guests departed.

"This, to us, appears strange; but, if her Majesty had not the prerogative of speaking and being spoken to only when she wished, the multitude of her company and receptions would be laborious and wearisome."

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, writing in regard to the new government colleges, quotes the following remarks of the Advocate: "In another fortnight the second session of the Queen's Colleges will have commenced. They have passed through the first year under the most discouraging circumstances. The buildings were unfinished; the professors, appointed in the autumn of 1849, were summoned very hastily to organize their classes; and it had not been anticipated by the community that the colleges would have been so soon opened. Nevertheless, the classes of students have been numerous. About 370 young men of different religions have been receiving their education in the three colleges of Belfast, Galway and Cork, during the past year. They have been receiving the best secular education which the age and country can give them; whilst their moral conduct and attention to religious duties are watched over by clergymen of different persuasions appointed by the Bishops or other ecclesiastical authorities in the districts of the respective colleges. There has not been a single instance of bad conduct on the part of any of these students. If any such had occurred, it would have been publicly blazoned forth by the journals that thrive upon ignorance and superstition. As might have been expected, a great number of the students has been composed of Roman Catholics. After having been virtually excluded from academical education in Ireland for so

many years, they have flocked to these seminaries to receive their advantages; and an inconsiderable share of the £4,200 which the three colleges annually expend in scholarships and other similar prizes, has fallen to the industry and ability of young Roman Catholics, who a few years ago, with similar knowledge, could only have obtained some miserable sizarship in the University of Dublin. The manner in which the opposition to the colleges originated ought not now to be forgotten. The bill to establish the colleges was introduced in 1845, when Sir Robert Peel was in power, and Mr O'Connell in opposition. The latter opposed every stage measure of the Government; and an almost universal cry was raised against the colleges through the agency of the Repeal Association. The only prominent politicians in Ireland who supported them belong to the Young Ireland party; and this question was, we believe, one of the first upon which they had a serious difference with Mr O'Connell. This opposition to the colleges, got up by Mr O'Connell, as a more party dodge to annoy the Conservative camp, surely ought not now to weigh much in Ireland. The Roman Catholics of this country ought calmly to reflect whether they will give up the advantages of education, and consequent professional and mercantile advancement in obedience to the fantastic whims of Dr. Cullen and Dr. M'Hale. We quite distinguish such men from prelates like Archbishop Murray, and Bishops O'Donnell, Blake, Denvir, and Delany, who, with many other revered and enlightened ecclesiastics, have refused to doom their flocks to the slavery of ignorance. If on the other hand, ignorance prevail, we must be content to see Ireland retrograde like Spain and Mexico. We shall anxiously watch the result of the entrance examinations in October."

The Bishop of Exeter is said to have employed a short-hand writer to report Mr Gorham's sermons.—Nonconformist.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY.—The Dublin Evening Post announces definitely, that the statutes which constitute "the Queen's University in Ireland," have received her Majesty's sanction, and are now in full operation. The Earl of Clarendon has been appointed Chancellor, and a Senate is constituted, consisting of seventeen eminent individuals of different denominations, who represent generally the various departments of literature and science, medicine and law. The Chancellor and Senate appoint examiners, and grant degrees in art, medicine, and law, to the students in the three Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork and Galway.

The Council of the Tenant League have published the weekly report of their proceedings, with an address organizing the movement. They have resolved to take steps "for systematically extending the principles and influence of the Tenant League, by holding sittings of the Council successively and at short intervals in various parts of the country; and, if the friends of tenant-right in each district approve it, by holding public county meetings at the same time and place."

NATIVE MANUFACTURES.—A movement has for some time past been making its way in Ireland, for the promotion and encouragement of native manufactures; and committees with this object have been established in several of the principal provincial towns, especially in the South.

THANKSGIVING MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.—Under this title, in consequence of the funds having been principally collected on the day of thanksgiving for deliverance from the cholera, the Committee for the Improvement of the Laboring Classes have purchased a piece of ground in Portpool-lane, Gray's-inn-lane, for the purpose of building a model lodging-house for twenty families and about 130 single women. The building will cost about £10,000, and the Baths and Wash-houses of St. Andrew's will adjoin it.

The Manchester subscriptions for a monument to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, amount to £5050; of which £4,000 has been paid in.

A Roman tessellated pavement has been discovered at a locality called the Churchyard, Hulcombe Farm, two miles from Lync, and a little distance from Musbury Castle.

On Wednesday, the city of Worcester was visited for the first time by an engine and railway train—the Abbot's Wood branch line from the Bristol and Gloucester, at Spechley, having been completed with one line of rail.

A lady in the south of Ireland was celebrated amongst her poorer neighbors for the cure of ague. Her universal remedy was a large house-spider, alive, and enveloped in treacle or preserve.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York during the month of August last is 18,061; a decrease of 16,385, as compared with the previous month. The total emigration thus far, up to Sept., 1850, is 144,536. During the same period in 1849, it was 172,126; and in 1848, 127,121.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Great Britain, to carry on a trade between Panama and San Francisco, have fallen through; and this noble vessel is destined, for a short time at least, to remain idle in her present quarters.

An experimental trial of a light locomotive, less costly than those now employed, consuming less fuel, and wearing out the road less, is now being made on the Liverpool and Southport branch railway.

Between nine and ten o'clock, on the mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday last week, the river Mersey presented a sight which cannot be equalled in the world. On each of those two days nearly five hundred ships of all sizes crowded the river, bounded for various ports in every part of the globe.

The apparatus and surplus materials of the Britannia Bridge are about to be sold by auction. This collection, like everything else connected with the structure, is gigantic. There are upwards of 100,000 cubic feet of timber; 100 tons of ropes and hawsers; suspension-chains and chain-cables enough to build a bridge of 100 to 150 feet span; and a great variety of other ponderous articles.

Toronto Market Prices, October 26. Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

	S.	D.	S.	D.
Flour, per bbl., 196 lbs.	13	9	a	21 3
Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs.	3	6	a	3 11
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs.	2	6	a	3 2
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs.	2	0	a	2 6
Oats per bushel, 34 lbs.	1	2	a	2 0
Carrot per bbl., 196 lbs.	18	9	a	22 6
Pease per bushel	1	6	a	2 0
Potatoes per bushel	1	4	a	2 6
Beef per lb.	0	14	a	0 34
Beef per 100 lbs.	15	0	a	17 6
Veal per lb.	0	24	a	0 4
Pork per 100 lbs.	17	6	a	20 0
Bacon per cwt.	30	0	a	40 0
Hams per cwt.	35	0	a	40 0
Lamb per quarter	0	0	a	0 0
Mutton per lb.	0	2	a	0 34
Fresh Butter, per lb.	0	64	a	0 8
Firkin Butter per lb.	0	6	a	0 7
Cheese per lb.	0	3	a	0 5
Lard per lb.	0	34	a	0 4
Apples per bbl.	2	6	a	3 6
Eggs per dozen	0	6	a	0 7
Turkeys, each	2	0	a	5 0
Geese, each	1	6	a	2 0
Ducks per pair	1	4	a	1 8
Fowls do.	1	3	a	2 0
Straw per ton	25	0	a	35 0
Hay per ton	45	0	a	50 0
Fire Wood	11	0	a	15 0

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. H. ST. GERMAIN HAS been appointed Agent in the City of Toronto, for two highly popular Publications:—THE OLD FELLOWS' OFFERING, for 1851, embellished with elegant Engravings, and a beautifully finished Presentation Plate. The cost of this Work, delivered in Toronto, will be only Two Dollars.—THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OFFERING, with quite a number of Illustrations, and splendidly bound, is the other Publication, delivered in the city at two dollars, also. Engagements in other business will prevent the Agent from soliciting Subscribers to any extent; therefore, intending Patrons will please call at the "Watchman Office," Post Office Lane, and leave their orders, as the Works are to be circulated shortly. Toronto, Oct., 1850.

MR. J. S. STACY, Professor of Penmanship, (Writing Master at the Normal and Model Schools, and Knox's College,) Toronto, Is prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, YONGE STREET, (over the Store of Mr. Eastwood, paper warehouse). Class for Ladies, every day, from half-past 3 to half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.; for Gentlemen, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from half-past 8 to half-past 9 P. M. J. S. S. will guarantee to complete his pupils in this accomplishment in Twelve Lessons of one Hour Each, with ordinary care and ability, on the part of the pupils. Private Lessons can be given at the Pupil's own residence, or at the Class Room, if desired. Toronto, Jul 13th 1850. 28.12m.

WILLIAM HURDLE WOULD most respectfully intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has opened a Shop on King street, directly opposite Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Store, where will be found a good assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, English and American Jewelry, Of the finest description, PLATED GOODS, CLOCKS &c., to which he would solicit an early call, his motto being "small profits and quick returns." N. B.—All descriptions of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired. Toronto, July 17, 1850. 28-12m.

DOCTOR FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST, HAS the honor of announcing his arrival, in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a SURGEON DENTIST. Dr. F. feels confident that from many years' study under some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence. Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises No. 40, King Street, West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 27 12m.

PLANTAGENET WATER. The proprietor of the Plantagenet Springs Water has received the following Testimonials. The efficacy of the Plantagenet Water is now an established fact.— Montreal, March 22, 1850. Since August, 1848, I have recommended the Plantagenet Waters in a variety of Chronic complaints, and with good effect. It has proved very useful in Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Scrofula. Weakly and nervous persons, and those in whom there was an increased action of the bowels and kidneys, took but half a tumbler at a time, repeated every hour or two. When possessed of more strength, and there existed a tardy state of the secretions, the water was more copiously partaken of; and in cases of Plathora, where a disposition to congestion predominated, with a tendency to fever and irritation, it was taken to the extent of several pints a day. It would be a most happy circumstance if "Mineral Waters" generally, were to supersede, and be substituted for, the thousands of vile and pernicious compounds, under the style of Patent Medicines, with which a certain class of the community gorge themselves, to their manifest injury, and to the advantage, solely, of the unscrupulous manufacturers. WOLFRED NELSON, M. D., President Col. Phys. & Surgs., C. E. JOHN GOEDIKE, Agent, King Street, Toronto. 24.10m.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.



THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS hereby give notice to all parties interested, that by an Act passed in the late Session of the Legislature, intitled, "An Act to Amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of the Province," it is enacted that the Provincial Arbitrators shall meet with in two months after the passing of the said Act, (10th August inst.), for the purpose of investigating and determining upon all claims filed in this Office within the time allowed by law. All parties who have duly notified this Department of the existence of their claims in general terms, but have neglected to comply with the Provisions of the Act, 10 and 11 Vic., c. 24, which requires that the particulars of such Claims shall be filed with the said Commissioners; such parties are hereby notified to forthwith send in the following particulars as far as they may apply to their several demands, viz.—

Commencement of, and duration of damage; by what Public Work supposed to be caused; quantity of Land damaged by, or taken for the use of such public work, and the estimated value thereof per acre, at the time the Land was so damaged or taken. Date of Contract, and the several items in detail composing the amount claimed, with measurement of every class of work done. If there exists any other ground of claim, state how and when the same has arisen, and the sum demanded as compensation therefor. It is requisite that all Claims shall be forwarded to this Office within one month from this date, in order that the Commissioners may be able to comply with the provisions of the law. If Claimants neglect to comply with this notice within the time thus fixed, their claims cannot be submitted for investigation in the manner required by the Acts. Department of Public Works, } Toronto, August 14, 1850. } 32.

BOOTS AND SHOES! 30,000 PAIRS. BROWN & GILDS.

At No. 88, King Street East, ARE kept the above stock, consisting of the following kinds and prices:— 5000 pairs Superior Thick Boots, 11s. 3d. 3000 " " Kip " 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. 2000 " " Calf " 15s. 0d. to 17s. 6d. 3000 " " Boys' " 5s. 7d. to 10s. 0d. 10,000 " Gents', Youths' and Boys' Broguans, 3s. 0d. to 10s. 0d. 5000 " Ladies' Cloth and Prunella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s. 0d. 2000 " Children's, of every variety and Style. B. & C. manufacture their own—their Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily. A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than £25. Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge. N. B.—No. 88, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the ruins of the English Church, is the place. CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF LEATHER. Toronto, August 5, 1850. 29.12m.

NOTICE.

A FEW VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, Improved Farms, Wild Land in different parts of the Province, and Stock in several Chartered Companies, for Sale on reasonable terms. Apply to, R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street, Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33--1f.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE Undersigned will be constantly supplied with every description of LEATHER, to which he will devote considerable attention, and would invite Tanners to consider his terms of Commission, as an established Agent in a large market is invaluable, both as regards time, trouble and risk of loss. R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street, Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33--1f.

DIVISION COURT AGENCY.

UNDER THE LATE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, ON the first day of January next, the Jurisdiction of the Division Court will be increased to £25, and, from the experience the Undersigned has had, he hopes this branch of his business will extend in proportion. R. C. McMULLEN, Church Street, Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33--1f.

BOOK-BINDING

NO. 65, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, In the rear of Mr John Bentley's store, (late J. Eastwood, Jr. & Co.) WHERE every description of work is executed with neatness and despatch. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support received, and hopes by moderate charges to merit a continuance of the same. JOS. J. OTTO. Toronto, June 17, 1850. 22.1f.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE Subscriber is now SELLING OFF his large and well-assorted Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY at VERY LOW PRICES, with a view of re-opening the same House as a Wholesale Book and Stationery Warehouse. The Stock contains Writing Paper of every style and quality, from 6d per quire upwards. Envelopes, Wax, Wafers, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Copy-Books, Slates, &c. &c. Common School Books, in great variety. Classical and Professional Works; and a large Stock of the most valuable Works of the day, in every branch of Science, Literature and the Arts. Every article is marked at the lowest possible price. THOMAS MACLEAR, Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850. 45 Yonge Street.

NEW WORK ON COLONIZATION. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOV. GENERAL, AND THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

It is intended to publish a Work on the advantages to be derived from the Colonization of Canada by families from the Mother Country; with estimates of costs, and every information needful to the settler, contained in a Series of Letters, by JAMES FITZGERALD, ESQ., a Land in Ireland, together with a Preface containing correspondence on this important subject, with the Hon. J. H. Pritch, Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Provincial Agricultural Society, and the Niagara District Agricultural Society, and a Copious Appendix containing correspondence between the author and His Excellency the Governor General the Provincial Secretary, &c. Extracts from a work on Colonization, by the late Right Hon. Sir Robert W. Horton, and a letter depicting the true causes of the present wretched condition of Ireland. The above work is now in Press, and shortly will be published in Demy 8vo. 61-70 pages. Price 2s 6d.

REMOVED

H. F. NORRIS, HAS REMOVED HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, consisting of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to No. 4, King Street West, opposite Messrs. Ogilvie & Co.'s, and between K. M. Sutherland's and the Church Depository, where he will dispose of, Cheap for Cash, a good, large, and varied assortment of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. H. F. NORRIS, No. 4, King Street West. Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850.

FORWARDING, 1850.

H. JONES & Co., renew the offer of their services as Forwarders and Commission Merchants. They are well prepared with Steamers, Schooners and Barges, to Forward Property from Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Montreal, Quebec, or Lake Champlain, Their long experience and constant attention to business, will, they trust, ensure them a share of public patronage. H. JONES & Co., New Produce Stores, Canal Basin, Wellington Street, Montreal. W. J. MACDONELL & Co., 22, Front Street, Toronto, over the Telegraph Office. H. & S. JONES, Kingston. H. & S. JONES & Co., Brockville. Montreal, April, 1850.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that having at a considerable expense entered into arrangements with various Agents in Great Britain, for the purpose of furnishing intending emigrants with the best information of Private Lands, both Cleared or otherwise, that he may have to Sell or Lease, he trusts to receive that support and encouragement which the undertaking deserves, by parties possessing Lands for disposal, sending the same to him with the necessary authority, as a published monthly list will be sent to his Correspondents, by which means our Emigrating Countrymen will receive that knowledge they so much require, viz:—How and in what manner they can invest their capital the instant they arrive here. As at present, very little is known of the true capabilities of Canada by a large majority of the British public, the Subscriber confidently hopes that correct accounts forwarded monthly, in the proper quarters, will eventually bring many to our shores who otherwise would have gone elsewhere. W. H. FELLOWES, Land Agent, Toronto. July 22, 1850.

STEAMBOATS.

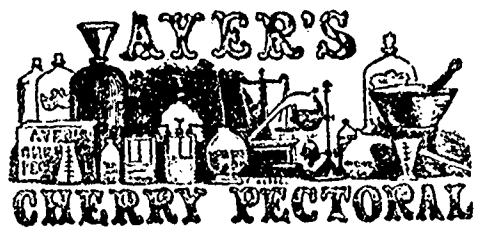
THE PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPTAIN H. TWOHY, LEAVES Toronto for Kingston, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Leaves Toronto for Hamilton, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Sovereign, CAPTAIN WILKINSON, LEAVES Toronto for NIAGARA, LEWISTON and QUEENSTON, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock. Leaves Lewiston and Queenston about 9 A. M., for Toronto.

The Eclipse, CAPT. HARRISON, LEAVES Toronto daily for HAMILTON (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M. Leaves Hamilton for Toronto at 7 1/2 A. M.

The Admiral, CAPTAIN KERR, LEAVES Toronto for ROCHESTER, via Port Hope, Cobourg and intermediate Ports, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Leaves Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

THE STEAMER City of Toronto, WILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's Mails) for Kingston every Tuesday and Friday, at noon, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg. Will leave Kingston for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton direct, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, p. m., arriving at Hamilton at 12 o'clock, noon, Sundays and Thursdays; leaving Hamilton same days for Toronto, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day in which they leave Kingston.



VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

IN offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., ETC., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scien. Societies of America and Europe. "I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849. PROF. CLEVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Maine, writes—"I have witnessed the effects of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

HEAR THE PATIENT. Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir:—For two years I was afflicted with a very severe cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and profuse night sweats. By the advice of my attending physician I was induced to use your CHERRY PECTORAL, and continued to do so till I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect to your preparation. JAMES RANDALL, Hampden ss. Springfield, Nov. 27, 1848. This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect. LORENZO NORTON, Justice.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES. Portland, Me., Jan., 10, 1847. Dr. Ayer:—I have been long afflicted with Asthma which grew yearly worse, until last autumn, it brought on a cough which confined me in my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of consumption. I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to no purpose, until I used your CHERRY PECTORAL, which has cured me, and you may well believe me. Gratefully yours, J. D. PHELPS.

If there is any value in the judgment of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, M. S. Wm. Lyman & Co., Montreal, General Agents for the Canadas. Sold by Lyman & Kneeshaw, Toronto; Hamilton & Kneeshaw, Hamilton; Chas. Brent, Kingston, and by Druggists generally throughout the provinces.

WILLIAM BAILEY. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Toupee Manufacturer, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, Late with Fox & Truefitt, Burlington Arcade, London, Plater of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Brooches, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c.

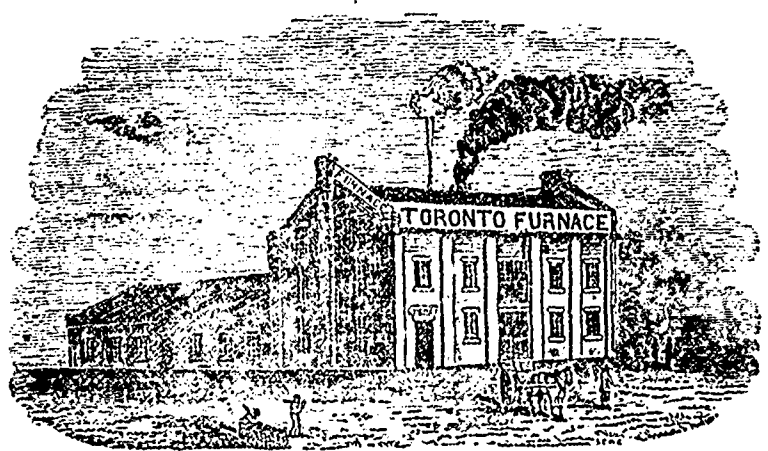
HAS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies' Frontlets, Plain Braids, Front and Back Plaits, Bunches of Ringlets, &c.; all of which are made in the most novel styles, and of first rate workmanship. WIGS and TOUPEES made to order on the shortest notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada—defying the strictest scrutiny. Childrens Hair carefully Cut and tastefully arranged. Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice. Private apartments for Hair Cutting.

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S Tricopherous or Medicated Compound When Theory and Comment authenticate each other, there can be no mistake. This is the case as regards BARRY'S Tricopherous. The theory of its operations is this:—That it is imbued by the absorbents and injected through the superficial vessels promoting the growth, beauty, and health of the Hair, when applied to the scalp, and dissipating inflammation of every kind, (whether caused by disease or accidental), when applied to the pimples, blotched, tumorous, pitted, cured, cut, burned, scalded, or in any way irritated skin. It is also assured that it acts upon the pores, those ventilators and escape pipes of the system, and assists to dispel the morbid elements of disease through these important channels. So much for Theory. Experiment proves that the article is an invaluable remedy for all external hurts and diseases, and that as a preparation for renewing the vegetative power of the hair, giving it a rich metallic lustre, rendering it classic and curly, and removing scurf and dandruff, it has no equal either in Europe or America, while in cheapness it certainly stands alone. Sold in large bottles, price 1s. 9d., at the principal office, 137 Broadway, New York. Also by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the United States and Canada; and by WILLIAM BAILEY, Hair Cutter, Wig Maker, &c., King Street, Toronto.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE CHEAP, AT N. R. LEONARD'S, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GILDER, GLAZIER, AND PAPER HANGER; Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS!

N. R. L. begs respectfully to inform his friends, and the public, that he continues in his old stand on Yonge Street, second door South of Queen Street; where he has received a large and varied assortment of PAPER HANGINGS. Looking-Glasses and Picture-Frames kept constantly on hand. The Subscriber embraces this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the share of patronage he has hitherto received; and, by constant attention to the orders of those who may favor him, he hopes to secure, as formerly, in the various parts of his business, public support. Toronto, August 5, 1850



TORONTO FURNACE.

GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co., Manufacturers of Stoves and Hollow-ware, Tin, Copper bottom, and Copper Furniture. Also, Tin Ware of every Description, Canada Plate, Pontypool, and Russia Iron Pipes. Furnace, on the Corner of Queen and Victoria Streets. Office and Ware Rooms, No. 5, St. James' Buildings, King Street, nearly opposite the market. GEORGE H. CHENEY & Co. Toronto, October, 1850. 38.3m

NEW GOODS.

MESSRS BURGESS & LEISHMAN beg to announce to the Inhabitants of Canada West that they have received their NEW GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, purchased in the best British Markets, for Cash, which enables them to dispose of them at prices much lower than ever before offered to the CANADIAN PUBLIC. Their

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Manufactured in this City, from Goods Imported direct from Britain, by themselves, and Canadian Cloths, from the best Factories in Canada, defy competition for Durability, Style and Cheapness: Men's Eloff Over Coats, from 25s 0d Men's Cassimere Trousers, from 13s 9d Men's Vests, from 4s 4d do Beaver " 30s 0d do Molestin " 7s 6d Boy's " 3s 0d do Shooting " 15s 9d do Eloff, " 10s 0d do Trousers, " 5s 0d do Broad Cloth, " 30s 0d do Canada Plaid, " 10s 0d do Coats, " 7s 6d Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4 1/2 White Shirts, Linen fronts, " 4s 4 1/2 Glangery Bonnets, " 6d Fur Caps, " 2s 9d Cloth Caps, " Men's Wove Under Shirts, from 3s 9d Men's Paris Satin Hats, Black and Drab.

DRY GOODS.

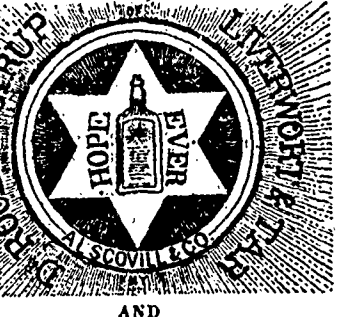
Consisting of every article necessary to complete a large and well selected Stock of those Goods required by the PEOPLE. 500 Saxony Wool Scarf Shawls, from 13s 9d Factory Cottons, from 2 1/2 y'd 30,000 yards Good-Bonnet Ribbons, " 5d White Cotton, " 3 1/2 y'd 3,000 " Gala Plaids, " 9d Striped Shirting, " 5d Prints, Fast Colors, " 5 1/2 Flannels, Red and White, " 1s 3d 1/2 Ladies Cloaks, (newest styles) " 8s 9d Blankets, " 12s 6d Velvet Bonnets, " 3s 9d Linens of all kinds, " Shot, Checked, Striped and Plain, Alpaccas, Cobourgs, and Orleans, DeLaines, Cashmeres, and other Fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Fringes, Artificial Flowers, Muslins, Collars, Velvets, Silks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs and Boas.

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 1850.

JOBGING! JOBGING!

THE SUBSCRIBER is constantly manufacturing to order, at VERY LOW PRICES, TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, BRASS AND LEAD WARES Having good facilities for doing all kinds of Mill work. STOVES FITTED UP on the shortest notice. A large quantity of STOVE PIPES on hand. Also, a few excellent COOKING STOVES. JOHN H. POOCK, No. 55, Yonge Street,—39.1y Toronto, October 14, 1850.



CANCHALAGUA; FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to CONSUMPTION.

DR. RODGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR, AND CANCHALAGUA.—This Syrup contains no Calomel, or any mineral whatever, but is composed entirely of those roots, herbs, and vegetables, which have a specific influence upon the Lungs, and their affiliated organs. Its IMMEDIATE effect is to allay all irritation and gently remove the Phlegm and other morbid secretions from the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, thus effectually relieving the Cough. It also stimulates and imparts a healthy tone to the Lungs themselves, thereby enabling them more thoroughly to remove from the blood those impurities, and diseased particles, which, if retained, do so much mischief in the system, and lay the foundation for incurable CONSUMPTION. It also exerts a decided action upon the skin, and assists nature in expelling, through the exhalants, much of that morbid matter which would otherwise be thrown back upon the Lungs. When Tubercles are forming, it checks their further development and progress; or if ulceration has taken place, it assists the Lungs in throwing off the corrupted matter, soothes the irritation, heals the diseased cavities, and restores the Lungs again to healthy action. This medicine therefore is not a palliative merely, but a thorough curative, as it strikes at the very root of the disease, and by removing this, removes at once all its remote and attendant consequences. This is its distinguishing character-

istic—a property possessed by no other medicine of like nature, now before the public. PRICE.—In large bottles, \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5. For sale by S. F. URQUHART, sole Agent for Canada, 69, Yonge-street, Toronto.

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OCULIST AND AURIST, Operator on the Eye and Ear, FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and all defects of Sight and Hearing.

The advertiser has, for the last twelve years, given his whole attention to the treatment and cure of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and in that department of his Profession, has been very extensively employed in this Province for many years past, with most desirable success. He therefore most respectfully requests those who are desirous of availing themselves of his services on this occasion, that they will do so with as little delay as possible. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, and made to move, and match the cured eye perfectly. Squinting cured in one minute, with guaranteed success. Office—No. 5 King Street East, three doors below Yonge street, over the Drug Store of Robert Love. Hours of attendance, from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. Toronto, 7th June, 1850. 24.6m.

PREMIUM PATENT CARRIAGE & WAGGON LEVER, SOLD WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at Messrs. S. OWEN & MILL'S Carriage Factory, Toronto, or at the Industrial Exhibition, City Hall, or by the Manufacturer, ALTER EALES, Late of Kingston. Toronto, Sept. 30, 1850. 37f

We learn that the "Western Miller," which left this port on the 15th inst., struck a stone at the entrance of the Lachine Canal on Saturday morning last, and sunk shortly after. Her cargo consisting of four thousand bushels of Wheat, insured at the British American, and fifteen hundred barrels of Flour, uninsured, was materially damaged. The vessel has been floated, and is now undergoing repairs.--Patriot.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE
OF
GROCERIES, &c.,
AT THE STORES OF
HUTCHINSON, BLACK & Co.,
On **THURSDAY, the 31st Inst.,**

300 PACKAGES TEA; 50 hhd. Muscovado Sugar; 20 hhd. Refined Sugar, 10, 13 and 28 pound Loaves; 10 tierces and 50 barrels Crushed Sugar; 100 packages Tobacco; 100 jars Saut; 200 half boxes Raisins; 5 carroteels and 20 barrels Currants; 5 tierces and 20 barrels Rice; 15 bags Pepper; 5 bags Pimento; 50 bags Coffee; 150 jars Mustard, 4 and 6 pounds; 100 boxes Pipes; 10 qr-casks Bordeaux Vinegar; qr-casks Common Vinegar; 5 boxes Black Lead; 25 boxes button Blue; 2 chests Indigo; Saltpetre, Prooms, Pails, Bags, Washing Soda, Stroh, Shot, Fancy Soap; Nutmegs, Cloves, Caraway Seed, Bed-cords, Cigars, &c.

PAINTS:
White Paint, dry and in oil; Black, Yellow, Green, &c.; Putty, Whiting, Yellow Ochre, Linseed Oil, boiled and Raw.

FISH:
Codfish, Herrings, Mackerel, Salmon, and Digby Herrings.

Window Glass, (assorted sizes); 50 barrels Cod Oil; 25 barrels pale Seal Oil; 25 barrels Lard Oil; 300 kegs Nails, 2 to 28 y.; 5 cases Decanters; 5 cases Tumblers. And immediately after, 100 boxes Canada Plates.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Terms liberal.
WILLIAM WAKEFIELD,
Auctioneer.
Toronto, 19th Oct., 1850. 41-in.

FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS!!

THE Subscriber begs to announce that he has received the whole of his FALL and WINTER STOCK, which comprises a very

SELECT ASSORTMENT
Of the newest Goods to be found in the British, French and American Markets, the whole having been purchased on the best terms, will be sold very low in order to effect a speedy clearance.

J. HENDERSON,
No. 20, King Street East.

MILLINERY!! MILLINERY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs most respectfully to intimate to the Ladies of Toronto and Canada West, that in order to meet the steadily increasing demand in the Millinery Department, no pains have been spared to make it as attractive as possible, and that he is prepared to execute orders in the

Newest and Most Fashionable Style.
A large Stock of Millinery Goods now on hand, and making up daily. The

SHOW ROOMS
Will be opened on Thursday, 31st inst.
J. HENDERSON,
No. 20, King Street East.

FURS! FURS! FURS!!

THE Subscriber has just received a large STOCK OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURED FURS, which he will sell very low.

J. HENDERSON,
No. 20, King Street East.
Toronto, Oct. 19. 41-in.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,
CABINET MAKER,
UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER,
Queen Street, opposite Knox's Church, Toronto.

THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he still carries on business in the old stand, where MATRESSES, PALLASSES, FEATHER BEDS, CUSHIONS, and every description of FURNITURE are made to order. Church Pews Lined and Cushioned at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Funerals furnished at the shortest notice. Coffins and Coffin Mounting kept always on hand.

One or two-horse HEARSEs kept for hire.—Charges moderate.
Toronto, Oct., 1850. 41-12m.

Toronto School of Medicine.

THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, opens the last Monday in October, and closes the last Monday in April. The Lectures correspond to the requirements of the Medical Faculty of the University of McGill College, Montreal. This School having been recognized by that Institution qualifies for graduation according to its rules.

LECTURERS:—Dr. Workman, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Wright, Dr. Parke, Dr. Russel, Dr. Langstaff, Dr. Aikens and Dr. Rolph.
August 23, 1850. 41-7m

DR. THOS. C. GAMBLE,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
FROM LONDON,

HAS the honor of announcing to the Citizens of Toronto, his arrival, with the intention of Practising his Profession amongst them. From his experience as a Homoeopathic Practitioner, and the constant attention he will give to those who may favor him with their patronage, he hopes to give general satisfaction. He has taken the House, 135, King Street West, (Opposite Owen & Mill's Coach Factory) where he may be consulted daily, gratuitously. London prepared Homoeopathic Medicine to dispense; Ditto Cocoa and Tooth-powder, Homoeopathically prepared.
Toronto, 10th Oct. 41-6m.

ECONOMY
A REMEDY AGAINST HARD TIMES.

THE Subscriber thankful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to **RENOVATE FEATHERS** by his improved **PATENT STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR**, by which Moths and other insects are destroyed; Grease, Dust, and unpleasant odours are removed, and the feathers expanded and restored to their original lightness, and by which a saving of at least one-fourth is attained. For instance, a Bed weighing 30lbs., after having been steam dressed, is equal to 40lbs. previous to being dressed.

The undersigned is happy in being enabled to state, that while the above benefits are derived, the operation of the machine is such that it is impossible to bruise or otherwise injure the wear of the feathers, and that in every case where he has dressed feathers, whether old or new, the parties have expressed themselves in terms of the most decided satisfaction.

Persons desirous of having feathers renovated, are requested to call and examine his long list of testimonials and references; among which will be found the names of several of the Professors in the Medical department of the University, who have patronized and recommended this Renovator to the public, as being one of the best inventions ever introduced into this City, contributing as it does, to the health and comfort of all who give it a trial.

No loss in weight will be sustained in dressing, except the dust extracted.

Beds sent to the Subscriber by 8 o'clock, A. M., can be returned the same evening, if required.

CHARGES FOR RENOVATING:—Geese Feathers, per lb., 3d., Chicken do. do., 2d.

Dealers in Feathers (to whom a liberal allowance will be made) will find it much to their advantage to send them to be steam dressed, as the rank only smell, usually accompanying new feathers, will be entirely removed.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Feather Renovator,
No. 9, Queen Street, opposite Knox's Church.
Toronto, Oct. 28, 1850. 41-5m.

CORPORATION SALE.

On **MONDAY the 4th Nov. next,**

Will be Leased by Public AUCTION, to the highest bidders, the

SHOPS

On each side of the Arcade, under the St Lawrence Hall.

—ALSO—

THE CELLARS,

Underneath, and the two Shops with Storage attached, situated on the North East, and North West ends of the St. Lawrence Market, adjoining the Butchers' Stalls.

Conditions of Sale will be hereafter made known.

A. T. MCCORD,
Chamberlain.
Chamberlain's Office,
Toronto, Oct. 18, 1850. 40-2m.

WINTER READING!

THE MONTREAL WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT, a Family Newspaper, Devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, the Arts, Sciences, and amusement—is Published every Tuesday morning at the following rates:—

Single Copies for ten Months **FIVE SHILLINGS.**
Single Copies per annum **SIX SHILLINGS.**
CLUBS OF SEVEN do **SEVEN DOLLARS.**
CLUBS OF TEN do **TEN DOLLARS.**
(and a copy gratis to the getter up of a Club of ten.)

On account of the low price of Subscription, all Letters must be post-paid; if not, the postage will be deducted from the sum sent.

Subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will therefore bear this in mind.

All Letters to be addressed to the undersigned Proprietor, at his office, Hospital Street.

D. McDONALD,
Montreal, 1st October, 1850.

WANTED,

TWO STEADY WORKMEN, at the Subscriber's Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Establishment, No. 55, Yonge Street, Toronto.
Oct. 14, 1850. **JOHN H. POCOCK.**

NO. 50, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

HIRAM PIPER, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Smith, Brass Founder and Beer Pump Maker.—Japanned Cash, Deed, and other Boxes. Hip, Shower, and other Baths.
Toronto, Oct., 1850. 39-12m.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE.

Minute of Council, (No. 4)

ORDERED that advertisements be inserted in all the City papers, that the Resident School House will be opened for the reception of Boarders on the 2nd Oct., on the following terms: for Board, &c., £30 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, the tuition fees in College not being included. Each boy will be required to bring his own bed, bedding, towels, and silver spoon and fork. Parents and Guardians intending to send boys to the RESIDENT SCHOOL HOUSE, will be pleased to notify the Principal, F. W. BARRON, Esq., as soon as possible. The Resident School House will be under the direct supervision of the Upper Canada College Council, who have also consented to act as Visitors, and all the Masters of the College, who will act as Censors.

To ensure the necessary inspection and management, residence within the College precincts will be required of all the boys who do not reside in Toronto or its immediate neighbourhood, with either parents, relatives, or guardians.

The following papers also to insert for three months—*Morning Chronicle*, Quebec; *Gazette and Pilot*, Montreal; *Kingston News and Herald*; *Cobourg Star*, *Hamilton Spectator*, and *Journal & Express*; and send their accounts to Henry Rowsell, Bookseller to the College, King Street, Toronto.

F. W. BARRON, M. A.,
Principal.
Toronto Sept., 5, 1850. 34-3m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MESSRS. DEMPSEY & REELE,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c., &c.,
CONVEYANCERS, SOLICITORS-IN-CHANCERY,
Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

PICARD DEMPSEY, JOHN WILLIAM DEMPSEY, HENRY REELE.
N. B.—Office Removed from the Wellington Building, corner of King and Church Streets, to the new Brick Building, Church Street, a few doors above the Court House, and immediately south of the Scotch Kirk.
October, 14, 1850. 35-12m

GEO. W. HOUGHTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.,
TORONTO.
Office over W. H. Edwood's, Hair Dresser, &c., Church Street.
Toronto, Sept. 9, 1850. 34-12m.

DR. BADGLEY,
(LATE OF MONTREAL.)
NO. 17, BAY STREET, TORONTO.
August 14, 1850. 31-12m

JOHN MCGEE,
TIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPERSMITH,
49, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
Keeps constantly on hand every description of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves. The Celebrated Bang-up, four sizes. Niagara Hot Air, two sizes. Improved Premium, four sizes.
A great variety of Parlor and Box stoves, which he will sell low for Cash. 39-3m.

THOMAS MACLEAR'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
NO. 45, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO. 34-12m

THOMAS DEXTER'S
CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,
Immediately in the rear of the Mammoth House, facing on to Francis Street, Toronto.
All articles in the above line very low for Cash or Produce.
Toronto, Sept. 2, 1850. 33-12m.

ROBERT C. McMULLEN,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, House, Land, General Commission, Division Court Agent, Auctioneer, Broker, &c., and Secretary and Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
New Commission and Auction Mart, Church Street, Toronto.
September 2, 1850. 33-12m.

J. R. ARMSTRONG'S
CITY FOUNDRY, 117 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves of all descriptions; also, Parlor, Coal and Box Stoves, of the newest patterns. Potash Kettles, Coolers, and Sugar Kettles, together with Castings of almost every description, to be sold low, either at wholesale or retail. 27-12m

H. BURT WILLIAMS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
NO. 140, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Coffins, Grave Clothes, Scarfs, Crapes, Gloves, &c., kept on hand. Hearse and Carriages kept for hire.
N. B.—No extra charge for Coffins delivered within ten miles of the City. 27-12m

HAYES BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
6 and 7 St. James' Buildings,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES MINK'S
LIVERY STABLES,
MANSION HOUSE, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.
Horses and Carriages supplied on the shortest notice, and at moderate rates. 24-6m

"THE BEE HIVE"
CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS STORE,
KING STREET EAST,
OPPOSITE THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL, TORONTO.
JOHN P. O'NEIL, PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE B. WYLLIE,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS,
15 ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, EAST
[Next Door to the British Colonist Office.]

PATRICK FREELAND,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c.
OFFICE, NO. 6, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,
King Street, Toronto.

W. J. TAYLOR,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
97, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. 28-1y

JOHN HENDERSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
NO. 88, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
First Shoe Shop South of T. Elgie's Tavern. Every description of Boots and Shoes made to order, and a large supply always on hand.

WILLIAMS, SEN,
UPHOLSTER AND UNDERTAKER,
QUEEN STREET,
WEST OF OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO.
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MR. A. G. McLEAN,
Barrister, &c. Office removed to Liddell's Building
Church Street.
Toronto, Jan. 6, 1848. 24-1

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Surgeon, Dentist, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay Street, informs the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, that he is prepared to insert artificial teeth from a single one to a full set, equal in usefulness and beauty to the natural teeth. 24-12m

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Has removed to No. 54, Yonge Street, two doors South of the Phoenix Foundry.
Toronto, May 20, 1850.

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